

Scott Says Text Of Tapes Shows Shabby Conduct

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., up to now a staunch public defender of President Nixon, said today that he finds the conduct revealed in the White House transcripts of "taped conversations between the President and high aides a 'deplorable, shabby, disgusting and immoral performance' by each of those who participated in the conversations.

The GOP leader, who said he had read 800 of the more than 1,200 pages of transcripts released by the White House, had no opinion whether the transcripts implicate or clear the President of wrongdoing in the Watergate affair. He asserted that his reading so far has resulted in no conclusions "as to criminality."

But he said he is "enormously distressed that there was not enough showing of moral indignation" by White House figures in their taped discussions of the Watergate scandal.

"Suspension of Judgment"
In a later statement, he told the Senate, "I will not take a position supporting any action which involved any form of immorality or criminality as the transcripts indicate. At the same time, I call for a suspension of judgment. I hope that all of us will assume the presumption of innocence and that we will withhold our judgment as to specific individuals, pending the operation of our great constitutional system. If we wait, it always has, it will this time."

Despite his stress on withholding judgment on criminal culpability, his comments appear to represent a backing away from his earlier strong public defenses of the President, signaling the deepening gloom of GOP loyalists on Capitol Hill on the whole developing course of the Watergate investigation and impeachment proceedings.

Sen. Scott's view was quickly endorsed by the House minority leader, Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona. "I wouldn't quarrel with it," he said. Rhodes added that while he has not yet seen anything "definitely impeachable" in the transcripts, "I can see some areas in here where, if you really wanted to do it, you could say this adds up to [an impeachable offense] but I haven't done it myself."

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, told newsmen that from what he had heard of his colleagues' reactions, there was deep concern and disappointment over the tapes of inner White House conversations as shown in the transcript.

Discussions of Revenge
He said that senators were particularly troubled by the discussions of political revenge against so-called White House enemies.

However, Sen. Bentsen declined to say whether he thought that the transcripts showed any criminality on the part of the President.

Members of the House also deplored material in the transcripts. Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., a member of the House Judiciary Committee, said today that Mr. Nixon has turned this down and instructed Mr. St. Clair to move forward with his motion to quash Mr. Jaworski's subpoena.

The reason for the President's decision to turn over no more Watergate materials, said Mr. St. Clair, is that "the President has made available to the public what he believes is the full Watergate story."

Many of the 76 tapes requested by the Judiciary Committee and the 64 subpoenaed by Mr. Jaworski are the same. They cover a period of about a year, starting on June 30, 1972, three days after the break-in at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters in the Watergate building complex.

Mr. Jaworski said that he needs (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Metric System Blocked in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—The House today rejected a proposal to set up machinery for converting to the metric system of weights and measures over a 10-year period.

The measure was defeated on a 240-153 roll-call vote after opponents said a conversion would cost the nation \$60 billion. The bill would have created a 21-member metric conversion board to study the problem and to present a plan to Congress within a year.

The House Science Committee, which drafted the bill, noted that most nations are either on the metric system or moving to it, a situation which could seriously affect the U.S. ability to do business with the rest of the world.



West German President Gustav Heinemann, left, claps hands with Helmut Schmidt, who was chosen by his party to succeed Chancellor Willy Brandt yesterday.

In Drive for Golan Disengagement

Kissinger Sees Gromyko, Israelis

JERUSALEM, May 7 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held a quick meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Cyprus today and then flew back here to get a new Israeli compromise proposal for a military disengagement with Syria.

It was the beginning of a crucial 48 hours for Mr. Kissinger's mission to the Middle East. A high official said aboard his plane that by the end of it he should know better whether he can complete the disengagement agreement on this trip.

The official said it was "very likely" that Mr. Kissinger would make some progress now and have to return to complete the accord later.

Mr. Kissinger will fly to Damascus tomorrow with what was expected to be an offer by Israel to withdraw from something more than the territory it captured in the October war—in return for Syrian concessions and a disengagement agreement.

While Israeli and American officials worked on the proposal, Mr. Kissinger flew to Cyprus this morning to meet Mr. Gromyko, at the Soviet foreign minister's request.

At the end of their three-hour meeting at the palace of President Makarios, a high American official said Mr. Kissinger believed the Russians would not pose obstacles to the disengagement.

The official said the Russians wanted to demonstrate by the meeting that they, too, are a part of the negotiations. Mr. Gromyko had been meeting with Syrian

President Hafez al-Assad in Damascus. After his Cyprus meeting with Mr. Kissinger, he flew home to Moscow.

The Israeli government faces opposition at home to any compromise. The cabinet was still meeting tonight when Mr. Kissinger flew back from Cyprus.

and an Israeli spokesman said, "There are decisions to be made." The cabinet, convening as a secret committee on security, ended its two-hour meeting without making an announcement.

Mr. Kissinger and Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan left (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Trade Restrictions by Italy Approved by EEC Partners

BRUSSELS, May 7 (UPI)—Italy's partners in the European Common Market today reluctantly approved Italian measures designed to discourage imports. But they called on Rome to clamp down on Italian consumer spending and insisted that the import restrictions must be short-term.

Foreign and agriculture ministers of the nine nations in the European Economic Community held 10 hours of talks vainly seeking alternatives to the Italian steps.

Pierre Lardinois, executive commissioner for agriculture, said at the end of the talks that the EEC Executive Commission "has given its blessing to these measures."

West German Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl said the EEC's Council of Ministers had "taken note" of the Commission's stand and would go along with it for the time being.

Mr. Ertl said that if the Italian measures were maintained for a long time "they would endanger the principles of the Common Market."

Other market officials said that the two basic pillars that hold together the nine members of the Common Market—the Customs

Union and the Common Agricultural Policy—are threatened by the Italian move.

Italy's anti-importation measures—which apply to a 400-item list covering almost all manufactured goods and farm products—went into effect today.

Market officials said that by the end of the day hundreds of trucks carrying goods for import into Italy were lined up at Italian border posts.

Mr. Ertl said, "We have warned the Italians that this might (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Under the West German system as long as the government majority is strong enough in the Bundestag to insure that a vote of no confidence cannot succeed, the majority can decide who the chancellor shall be. The head of state has to approve the choice of the majority of the Bundestag.

Mr. Schmidt has served previously as economic minister and defense minister in the Brandt governments. Although basically an economist, he has written a book entitled "The Strategy of Balance of Forces."

During World War II, he served as an officer in the anti-aircraft corps. After the war, he studied at Hamburg University and joined the Social Democratic party. During the mid-1950s, he split with many of the party leaders in the debate on rearmament, which he supported.

The opposition Christian Democrats called for new elections to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Engineering Workers Strike Against British Court Ruling

By Terry Robards

LONDON, May 7 (UPI)—A strike involving 12 million engineering workers threatened today to shut down a major part of British industry just as the nation's economy was recovering from the ravages of the three-day work week.

The Amalgamated Union of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Engineering Workers ordered a nationwide stoppage this afternoon after a court ruling that the union's executive council ordered the stoppage immediately and said it would continue on a day-to-day basis until further notice.

[London morning newspapers were unable to print Wednesday's editions, the Associated Press reported. The Times was the first national paper to announce it was unable to print because of the strike. Others quickly followed.]

The central issue in the dispute is a ruling issued last September by the National Industrial Relations Court that an engineers' strike involving 26 men at a relatively small manufacturing plant in Woking, Surrey, about 26 miles from London, constituted an unfair labor practice.

Fine for Contempt
Since then, the union has been ordered to pay a fine of £75,000 for contempt and later was ordered to pay £47,000 in compensation to the company, Con-Mech (Engineering) Ltd. The matter came to a head Friday when the court found nearly all of the union's funds because of nonpayment of the fines.

The dispute does not involve a direct challenge to the "social contract" between the administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson and British labor because the government has already introduced legislation—supported by the trade unions—to repeal the Industrial Relations Act that created the court.

Nevertheless, the strike will test the ability of the Wilson administration to maintain peaceful relations with the labor movement and to keep the economy on an even keel.

Mr. Wilson's Labor party came to power following national elections Feb. 28 after the Conservative government of former (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Bundestag Votes May 16 Brandt's Party Selects Schmidt as Successor

By Craig E. Whitely

BRUSSELS, May 7 (UPI)—Helmut Schmidt, 55, leader of the Christian Democratic Union, the governing party in the Federal Republic of Germany, was chosen by the Bundestag, the national assembly, to succeed Chancellor Willy Brandt as chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr. Brandt, 60, was elected to a second term as chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany today in a vote of 900 to 80. The Bundestag, the national assembly, met in Bonn today to elect a new chancellor.

Mr. Brandt's resignation became effective this morning, when the retiring federal President, Gustav Heinemann, flew back to Bonn from Hamburg and officially reappointed the Christian Democrats said.

There was praise for Mr. Brandt in Communist and non-Communist capitals mixed with dismay over what his departure would mean for the European Economic Community, but also for East-West relations. Officials kept their public comments to a minimum, but privately expressed concern over the uncertainties ahead.

In Brussels, the headquarters for the nine-nation Common Market, officials said that the resignation of a leader so devoted to building a united Europe could only prolong the market's current period of crisis. Until last night, several officials remarked, West Germany had seemed to be about the most stable major power in the community.

Now political troubles have spread to all the leading market members, contributing to a sense of foreboding in the community's capital.

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was elected in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

was not the real reason, but nothing more than a final scandal."

Mr. Brandt's resignation became effective this morning, when the retiring federal President, Gustav Heinemann, flew back to Bonn from Hamburg and officially reappointed the Christian Democrats said.

There was praise for Mr. Brandt in Communist and non-Communist capitals mixed with dismay over what his departure would mean for the European Economic Community, but also for East-West relations. Officials kept their public comments to a minimum, but privately expressed concern over the uncertainties ahead.

In Brussels, the headquarters for the nine-nation Common Market, officials said that the resignation of a leader so devoted to building a united Europe could only prolong the market's current period of crisis. Until last night, several officials remarked, West Germany had seemed to be about the most stable major power in the community.

Now political troubles have spread to all the leading market members, contributing to a sense of foreboding in the community's capital.

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was elected in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was elected in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was elected in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was elected in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was elected in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was elected in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was elected in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was elected in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was elected in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Kennedy Wins Senate Ban on Extra Saigon Aid

Serious Setback For Nixon Policy

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—The Senate rejected yesterday an administration request for \$266 million in additional military aid for South Vietnam. The vote was 43 to 38.

The action was a serious setback to the administration's foreign policy. The attack on the administration's request was led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and supported by Democrats.

[Denouncing the Senate's action, the White House warned that North Vietnamese infiltration of troops and arms poses a growing threat to the stability of southeast Asia, the Associated Press reported.]

[White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren charged that, since the January, 1973, cease-fire, "Hanoi" with outside assistance has illegally infiltrated into South Vietnam more than 120,000 troops.]

[He said the White House was "deeply disappointed" by the Senate vote.]

Ostensibly the Senate battle was over an accounting procedure that would have allowed the Defense Department to provide the defense actually centered on the vote actually centered on continuing American military aid support for the Saigon government.

The administration reportedly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



South Vietnamese militiaman is framed by barbed wire.

lobbed over the weekend to defend a Kennedy amendment blocking the increased aid to South Vietnam. The importance of the vote was signaled by the presence of Vice-President Ford, who is seldom seen in the Senate

2 Vietnams Said To Build Forces

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—The North Vietnamese and the South Vietnamese continue to build up their military forces in violation of the 1973 cease-fire agreement, but the American intelligence community still sees a military stalemate ahead—at least for another year.

Several officials said intelligence estimates show that Saigon's forces had a big lead as of January, 1973, and are improving, but that Hanoi's forces are improving faster and closing the gap in the quality of arms and mobility.

American officials believe Saigon's real problem for the next year is not the likelihood of a major Communist offensive, but inflation. Running at the 1973 rate of about 80 percent, inflation could create serious morale problems and undermine political support for the Thieu government.

These nonmilitary factors are seen by the intelligence community, the officials said, as central to the outcome of renewed large-scale fighting.

In the meantime, military sources and other officials said the key military issue is which side can bring more combat forces and firepower to bear in battles.

The latest intelligence report lists Communist combat forces in South Vietnam at about 120,000, including 30,000 to 40,000 Viet (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Detectives at Scotland Yard examine "The Guitar Player" by Vermeer. It was found, through a tip, in a churchyard.

Brandt's Party Chooses Schmidt

(Continued from Page 1)
Healed him of his duties, as the 60-year-old chancellor had requested in a two-paragraph handwritten letter last night.

Shortly after 9 a.m. today, the Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, who is acting as chancellor at Mr. Brandt's request until the May 16 election, presided over a 17-minute cabinet meeting and informed his colleagues there that their resignations were effective with their leader.

Mr. Brandt did not attend, and Mr. Schmidt was still in Hamburg.

Mr. Scheel, who reaffirmed his intention this morning of running

More Parleys By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)
The hotel they share shortly after 9 p.m. for a working dinner with Premier Golda Meir and key cabinet members at the home of Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

The issues involved are how far Israel will withdraw to a new cease-fire line, creation of a buffer zone between the two forces, a thinning-out on both sides of the line, and a role for the United Nations.

All the issues are dependent on each other, but the most explosive politically is where the cease-fire line shall be.

The American official said earlier that "reasonable progress" had been made in Mr. Kissinger's talks here with the Israelis in the last few days.

Russia Backs Syria
MOSCOW, May 7 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today reiterated its demand that a Middle East settlement be based on total Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands it has occupied since the 1967 war.

Reporting on the visit to Damascus of Mr. Gromyko, just before he went to Cyprus to meet Mr. Kissinger, Tass news agency said the Russians agreed with the Syrians that the disengagement of Syrian and Israeli troops "must be regarded as a step on the way to the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands."

A government communiqué said Mr. Gromyko had declared the Soviet Union's full support for the Syrian attitude toward any troop disengagement on the Golan Heights.

for the presidency to succeed Mr. Helmenann on May 15, read the following letter from Mr. Brandt, dated May 6:

"Dear colleague, Mr. Scheel, 'As you know, I have informed the President this evening that I am assuming political and also personal responsibility for negligence in connection with the Guillaume spy affair, and resigning from the office of chancellor.'"

"Meanwhile, I am informed that the President has taken my resignation into account. I assume that the decisions necessary until the election of a new chancellor can be taken care of tomorrow. 'Please be so good, dear colleague, to give the cabinet my heartfelt thanks for their cooperation and to give each of them my very best wishes.'"

"Yours,
Willy Brandt."

Mr. Scheel then told the cabinet that the chancellor had made his resignation decision on Sunday, according to the chief government spokesman, Ruediger von Weizsäcker. "Attempts to dissuade him were, unfortunately, not successful," Mr. von Weizsäcker quoted the foreign minister as saying.

"The foreign minister deplored the fact that Willy Brandt had to end his career at the height of his powers because of an espionage affair," Mr. von Weizsäcker went on.

"Experience in Office"

Later in the morning, Mr. Brandt met with Social Democratic members of the Bundestag and told them, "My resignation is a result of my experience in office, my respect for the unwritten rules of democracy, and to prevent my personal and political integrity from being destroyed."

The deputies cheered and gave him a bunch of red roses.

Egon Bahr, one of Mr. Brandt's closest advisers since his years in the late 1950s and early 1960s as mayor of West Berlin, was so moved that he wept.

For the time being, Mr. Brandt told the deputies, he would not resign from his position as head of the party, which faces a crucial state election in Lower Saxony on June 9.

But close associates said they did not know what Mr. Brandt would do next. And he has still not given the public a detailed account of his reasons for resigning. "I can't imagine that the chancellor would remain silent on this," Mr. von Weizsäcker said at a press conference this after-

noon. "I suppose he'd find a time and place for a complete explanation."

Mr. von Weizsäcker did not comment on reports in the conservative opposition press that Mr. Brandt was resigning because Guillaume had evidence of extramarital activities. "I will not pass on or comment on rumors," he said. Another aide to Mr. Brandt had a stronger comment: "Garbage."

Architect of Ostpolitik

Mr. Brandt, the architect of the Ostpolitik that brought West German relations with the German Communist state to the east and with the Soviet Union, and won for him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971, was in the end the victim of a Communist agent from East Berlin.

The government said after Guillaume's arrest last month that he had been discovered in the summer of 1973 but allowed to remain in his position in the chancellery until he discovered he was being followed on the way back from a vacation on April 23.

After the arrest, a round of mutual recrimination took place with officials and aides of Mr. Brandt, accusing each other of "negligence" in ignoring suspicions about Guillaume that dated from before he fled from East Germany in 1966. Mr. Brandt put a stop to that with his assumption of responsibility for negligence in his letter of resignation last night.

Whether Mr. Brandt's departure will mean a shift in Bonn's policy of relaxing tensions with the Communist governments to the east was a subject of concern today to Soviet and other Eastern European diplomats and journalists here.

New Foreign Minister

It seemed likely, in fact, that the cabinet that Mr. Schmidt is expected to name after his election next week would include a conservative Free Democrat, Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, as foreign minister.

And it is likely that the cabinet will not include the aide behind the Ostpolitik, Mr. Bahr. Mr. Schmidt has, in many public speeches, made it clear that he supports a strong Western alliance. He would be expected to make a determined attempt to breathe new life into the stalled movement toward European political and military unification, and a warming up of cooled relations between the Common Market and the United States.

The widespread feeling among diplomats in Moscow, however, was that the resignation would be regarded by the Soviet Union as a major blow because the Brandt policy toward Eastern Europe was the key to Moscow's gaining formal acceptance in the West of the division of Europe and Germany.

Moscow has made no secret of its immense respect for Mr. Brandt and appreciation for his policies. The brief reports—delay in Soviet comment on a major turn of events is not unusual—did not mention that he was brought down by the case of a Communist spy in his office.

The public comments, though limited, flowed much more freely in Western Europe. Max van der Stoep, the Dutch Foreign Minister, called the resignation "yet another blow to European unity."

"It is tragic that a man who has done so much to improve East-West relations should be brought down by an incident involving an East German spy," he said.

New Directions

The questions being asked in both East and West focused on Mr. Schmidt and any new directions in German policies.

The British took the view that the shift in Germany should not be regarded as of the same magnitude as the changes here with the new Labor government and in France, without Mr. Pompidou. Officials here noted that the same government remained in power in Bonn and said they expected no major adjustments in German policy.

In Paris, some officials took the view that the resignation might have slightly damaged the chances of the Socialist presidential contender, François Mitterrand. "Brandt was forced to resign by a Communist spy and Mitterrand is talking about bringing Communists into the government, and all this won't help him," said one journalist.

Some officials said that Mr. Schmidt might well prove more dynamic and in tune with the new realities of a community in difficulty. Generally, however, he is not favored in community headquarters by other officials who regard him as "not European enough."

In Stockholm, Premier Olof Palme, a personal friend of Mr. Brandt, said the East Germans had "committed a shocking breach of faith" by sending a spy into the chancellor's office. "In his Stalinistic zeal, it has not understood that détente must be built on honesty and trust," he added.

U.S. Aides 'Surprised'

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—State Department officials last night described the resignation of Mr. Brandt as "very surprising." Beyond that officials had no comment. They said they were awaiting developments.

8 Flee N.Y. Island Jail;

3 Caught, 5 Missing

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Eight inmates broke out of a city prison on Rikers Island last night and three were arrested after trying to swim to freedom through the Hell's Gate passage of the East River, police said.

The five others were still missing, police said.

They said that the inmates fled the facility through a window of a recreation room where they had been watching television. Three of the men swam to a tugboat, where crewmen informed the police.

The prison, the New York City House of Detention for Men, is a facility for men awaiting disposition of their cases.

Ban on Bolshoi Asked

LONDON, May 7 (Reuters)—Equity, the British actors' union, today called on the government to ban the Russian Bolshoi Ballet from coming to Britain for a six-week season next month because of the plight of dancers Valery and Galina Panyov, who were expelled from the Kirov Ballet.

S.E. Asian Talks Open

JAKARTA, May 7 (AP)—President Suharto today opened the seventh foreign ministers' meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations with a call for action to realize the association's plans for a regional economic and cultural unity. Some 80 delegates are attending the conference.

Shazar Condition Serious

JERUSALEM, May 7 (Reuters)—Israel's former President Zalman Shazar, 84, was reported in serious condition in Hadassah Hospital today.



Willy Brandt appears sad yesterday at a party meeting.

Resignation of Brandt Shakes Both West and East Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

major capitals to work out a whole new set of understandings on the future of the community.

In Eastern Europe, where Mr. Brandt's policy of improving relations with Communist powers has long been praised, there were also expressions reflecting unease. The official Yugoslav news agency, for example, said "Political prospects are uncertain not only for Germany but for all of Europe."

The Soviet press reported the resignation briefly, without any direct comment or any mention of the prospect that Mr. Brandt would be succeeded by Helmut Schmidt, the West German Finance Minister.

The widespread feeling among diplomats in Moscow, however, was that the resignation would

be regarded by the Soviet Union as a major blow because the Brandt policy toward Eastern Europe was the key to Moscow's gaining formal acceptance in the West of the division of Europe and Germany.

Moscow has made no secret of its immense respect for Mr. Brandt and appreciation for his policies. The brief reports—delay in Soviet comment on a major turn of events is not unusual—did not mention that he was brought down by the case of a Communist spy in his office.

The public comments, though limited, flowed much more freely in Western Europe. Max van der Stoep, the Dutch Foreign Minister, called the resignation "yet another blow to European unity."

"It is tragic that a man who has done so much to improve East-West relations should be brought down by an incident involving an East German spy," he said.

New Directions

The questions being asked in both East and West focused on Mr. Schmidt and any new directions in German policies.

The British took the view that the shift in Germany should not be regarded as of the same magnitude as the changes here with the new Labor government and in France, without Mr. Pompidou. Officials here noted that the same government remained in power in Bonn and said they expected no major adjustments in German policy.

In Paris, some officials took the view that the resignation might have slightly damaged the chances of the Socialist presidential contender, François Mitterrand. "Brandt was forced to resign by a Communist spy and Mitterrand is talking about bringing Communists into the government, and all this won't help him," said one journalist.

Some officials said that Mr. Schmidt might well prove more dynamic and in tune with the new realities of a community in difficulty. Generally, however, he is not favored in community headquarters by other officials who regard him as "not European enough."

In Stockholm, Premier Olof Palme, a personal friend of Mr. Brandt, said the East Germans had "committed a shocking breach of faith" by sending a spy into the chancellor's office. "In his Stalinistic zeal, it has not understood that détente must be built on honesty and trust," he added.

U.S. Aides 'Surprised'

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—State Department officials last night described the resignation of Mr. Brandt as "very surprising." Beyond that officials had no comment. They said they were awaiting developments.

8 Flee N.Y. Island Jail;

3 Caught, 5 Missing

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Eight inmates broke out of a city prison on Rikers Island last night and three were arrested after trying to swim to freedom through the Hell's Gate passage of the East River, police said.

The five others were still missing, police said.

They said that the inmates fled the facility through a window of a recreation room where they had been watching television. Three of the men swam to a tugboat, where crewmen informed the police.

The prison, the New York City House of Detention for Men, is a facility for men awaiting disposition of their cases.

Ban on Bolshoi Asked

LONDON, May 7 (Reuters)—Equity, the British actors' union, today called on the government to ban the Russian Bolshoi Ballet from coming to Britain for a six-week season next month because of the plight of dancers Valery and Galina Panyov, who were expelled from the Kirov Ballet.

S.E. Asian Talks Open

JAKARTA, May 7 (AP)—President Suharto today opened the seventh foreign ministers' meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations with a call for action to realize the association's plans for a regional economic and cultural unity. Some 80 delegates are attending the conference.

Shazar Condition Serious

JERUSALEM, May 7 (Reuters)—Israel's former President Zalman Shazar, 84, was reported in serious condition in Hadassah Hospital today.

Soares Asks Lisbon-Rebel Talks

LISBON, May 7 (UPI)—Socialist leader Mario Soares today called for immediate talks with guerrilla leaders in Portugal's African territories, but insisted that the rights of white settlers must be protected as well.

Mr. Soares' call was in line with his party's policy, which favors a cease-fire followed by talks leading to independence while protecting the rights of all citizens, black and white.

The Communist party favors the immediate transfer of the territories to the guerrilla movements, to which Portugal's new rulers have offered an immediate cease-fire.

Mr. Soares, who has just returned from a tour of Europe, said that he has received promises of aid for Portugal's lagging economy. The European Economic Community, he said, assured him that it would study Portugal's possible entry into the community after a new government is formed here.

The military junta, which overthrew the regime of Premier Marcello Caetano 12 days ago, has announced that a provisional government will be formed by the middle of the month.

Mr. Soares said at a news conference that his Socialist party favored "immediate" talks with the African rebels and that he has had contacts with guerrilla leaders both during his four years of exile in France and during his just-completed trip.

"We must protect the rights of the whites (in Africa), not the wealthy people, but the rights of the ordinary citizen," he added.

Mr. Soares said, "The leaders of the liberation movements were impressed by the junta's decision to free political prisoners. They do not want Mozambique and Angola to be another Congo," where the sudden end of Belgian colonial rule resulted in a period of chaos.

Turning to his European trip, he said he visited Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany and Italy. Mr. Soares said that his tour was made at the suggestion of British Prime Minister

Harold Wilson, who wanted to talk to Mr. Soares before making a decision on the recognition of the new Portuguese regime.

Mr. Soares said that he received promises of technical, economic and social aid from several countries and that the Soviet ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal's 3 Marias Absolved, Book Is Ruled Not Offensive

LISBON, May 7 (Reuters)—Three Portuguese writers known as the three Marias were acquitted in court here today of charges that their book, "New Portuguese Letters," offended public morals.

The judge's decision to clear Maria Isabel Barreno, 24, Maria Velho da Costa, 35, and Maria Teresa Horta, 35, was greeted with loud applause in the small, packed courtroom.

The publisher, Romeno de Melo, also was found not guilty.

Today's court session, after nearly a year of investigations and trial, was in an uproar, with photographers clambering over benches to take pictures of the three women.

Continue to Write

The judge said he hoped that the three women would continue to write.

Mrs. da Costa said afterwards: "We were expecting this but we are still very happy."

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

ambassador

No Big Gain in Senate Is Likely for Democrats

By Christopher Lydon
WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—Republicans will be hard-pressed to hold their 42 Senate seats in the election this fall, but Democrats seem nowhere near the 10-seat gain they could need for 67 votes, a two-thirds majority and a theoretically "veto-proof" Senate.

Among leaders of both parties, the surprise at this stage of the Senate campaign is the number of contests that have not developed. For all the turbulence of Watergate so far, and of the impeachment battle that still lies ahead, political professionals here and in the 54 states with Senate races foresee only a modest shift.

The vulnerable Republicans are believed to be Sen. Edward Brooke of Florida, Marlow Cook of Kentucky and Milton Young of North Dakota. The weak Democrats are considered Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana and Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio. The retirement of Sen. Alan Bible of Nevada puts a third Democratic seat in jeopardy.

Former astronaut John Glenn is challenging Sen. Metzenbaum in a Democratic primary that is being held today. In other senatorial primaries today, Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., faces a challenge from John Taylor, a businessman, and North Carolina voters are selecting nominees to run for the seat of Democrat Sen. Evin Jr., who is retiring.

Democrats are putting their hopes of a net gain nationally in Utah and Vermont, where Republicans are retiring. They also say they have a chance at unseating Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas and Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma. They would be happy, however, to score a net gain of two or three seats and they would be surprised to gain five.

Eisenhower Era
Democrats are a little puzzled that their goals are not higher. Once they imagined that 1974 would be like 1958, the last midterm election of the Eisenhower era, when they gained 13 seats in the Senate, 47 House seats and five governorships. Rising unemployment and the threat of recession hang over this year, as they did over 1958; this year, in addition, there is record inflation and Watergate.

But Democrats, like Republicans, have a curious problem—reluctant candidates. The Senate, "the most exclusive club in the world," appears not to be the attraction it once was. Governors Thomas Salmon of Vermont and Mike O'Callaghan of Nevada, both Democrats, had the chance to run as strong favorites for open Senate seats, but decided to run for re-election instead.

In New Hampshire, the most formidable Democrats to succeed Sen. Norris Cotton, a retiring Republican, are said to be William Dunfey, a hotel executive, and Mayor Silvio Dupuis of Manchester. Both have resisted party pressures to run.

Republicans have the problem to an even greater degree. At least a dozen men who might have made impressive Senate candidates, had the Nixon administration and the Republican party been prospering, have decided not to run.

Westmoreland, Hickel
Two "stars" who are running—retired Gen. William Westmoreland in South Carolina and former Interior Secretary Walter Hickel in Alaska, are seeking governorships.

Six senators—three Republicans and three Democrats—have chosen not to run for re-election. Because of virtual defaults by both parties, half of the 34 Senate elections this year are at best token contests. Sen. Allen, a George Wallace Democrat, will not even have a token Republican opponent.

Jaworski Assails Change of Venue Bid by Reinecke

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—Special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, in a court memorandum, yesterday opposed moving the trial of California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke to his home state.

Mr. Reinecke is scheduled to go on trial before U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker here July 15 on three counts of lying to a Senate committee about an alleged donation by the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. to the 1972 Republican National Convention then scheduled for San Diego.

In a memo filed in U.S. District Court, Mr. Jaworski said Mr. Reinecke, in his request to move the trial to Northern California, had merely conjectured about "heavy news coverage" of the ITT case in connection with the inquiry into the possible impeachment of President Nixon. Mr. Reinecke is running for nomination as governor.

On Our Low Wkly Rates
You Can Live At The
EAST END HOTEL
with 10 Meals Weekly
for LESS THAN
\$5.57 to \$9.82
PER DAY, depending on
double or single weekly occupancy.
10 HEARTY AMERICAN
HOME-STYLE MEALS
(with occasional German
and Italian specialties.)
Ideal for Men, Women, Students.
Write or phone for
FREE BROCHURE
EAST END HOTEL
241 St. St., N.Y.C. 10021.
Phone: (212) LE 3-5690.

At least 18 other senators—12 Democrats and three Republicans—will have nominal opponents.

For example, if George Burditt, a former state representative and highly respected Chicago lawyer, beats Sen. Adlai Stevenson 2d in Illinois, no one will be more surprised than Mr. Burditt. He became the Republican organization's stand-in after Rep. John Anderson, Donald Rumsfeld, the U.S. ambassador to NATO and Illinois Attorney General William Scott decided that 1974 was not the year to challenge one of the more popular names in Illinois politics.

Nixon Aide Says 'Sweeping' Caused 'Inaudible' Recording

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—At last, an explanation for some of those "inaudible" and "unintelligible" passages in the White House transcripts of President Nixon's Watergate conversations: "Sweeping" caused them.

According to White House lawyer Fred Buchardt, sweeping is the noise on the tape during the time it takes an automatic recorder to start and get to recording speed.

The White House taping system was activated by sound. The microphones pick up a noise, such as a voice, and the reels begin to turn.

Mr. Buchardt is a lawyer, not an audio specialist, but he was one of the first and one of the few to listen to the tapes. He offered his explanation in an interview with Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.

"Probing the most predominant cause of inaudible or unintelligible portions is the voice-actuator system on which the system operates," he said. "When there is a hesitation or interruption in speech, the gain [volume] control usually moves from the lowest point of sensitivity to the highest point of sensitivity."

"At the same time, the tape reels, which have stopped turning with the interruption, then accelerate and pick up to playing speed. The combination of the gain-control movement plus the acceleration of the tape through the recorder produces a sweeping noise which normally obscures the first few syllables spoken after the interruption of speech."

Pitch Is a Factor
Mr. Buchardt also said that there is a relationship between how deep the voice is and the fidelity of the recording. The lower the voice, the more distortion.

He said the President has a lower voice than John Dean 3d and, therefore, the former White

House counsel came through more clearly. In fact, he had a higher-pitched, rather flat tone of speech.

"The President has a much sweeter, more pleasant tone than does Mr. Dean," Mr. Buchardt added. "I guess Mr. Dean's pitch has the base of the notes in any of the tapes, that were recorded and are almost impossible to hear on the recordings."

There are about 1,500 tape portions claimed by White House transcripts to be inaudible or unintelligible. In 1973 of them, the President was speaking.

There is no doubt that on his own, Mr. Dean would have been caused by sweeping.

Senators, Frank Church of Idaho and Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, are on re-election in 1982 with 65 percent of the vote might have been unbeatable even in a good Republican year. But in these other Western races, the Democratic walk-overs seem to result largely from the political misfortunes of the Nixon White House.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

Senators, Frank Church of Idaho and Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, are on re-election in 1982 with 65 percent of the vote might have been unbeatable even in a good Republican year. But in these other Western races, the Democratic walk-overs seem to result largely from the political misfortunes of the Nixon White House.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has not drawn a serious opponent yet.

In California, Sen. Alan Cranston will face one of several obscure candidates now busy in the Republican primary.

In Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel would have been rated an underdog against former Gov. Nickel but Mr. Hickel is running for governor. Alaska Republicans have found no one else of stature to challenge Sen. Gravel.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM
the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Fine quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL
DIAMOND SALES
diamond bourse,
51, hoveniersstraat
antwerp - belgium
tel: 03/31.93.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Baccarat
The Crystal of Kings
since 1764

you are cordially invited
to visit our Museum
and retail showrooms
30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS.
Tel.: 770-64-30
Open daily except Sunday
9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

you may also buy from the other
crystal and china stores on the
famous Paradis Street.
Métro: Polssombrère & Gare de l'Est.



Je Reviens.
Un parfum aussi vieux, stupide, insupportable et miraculeux que l'amour.

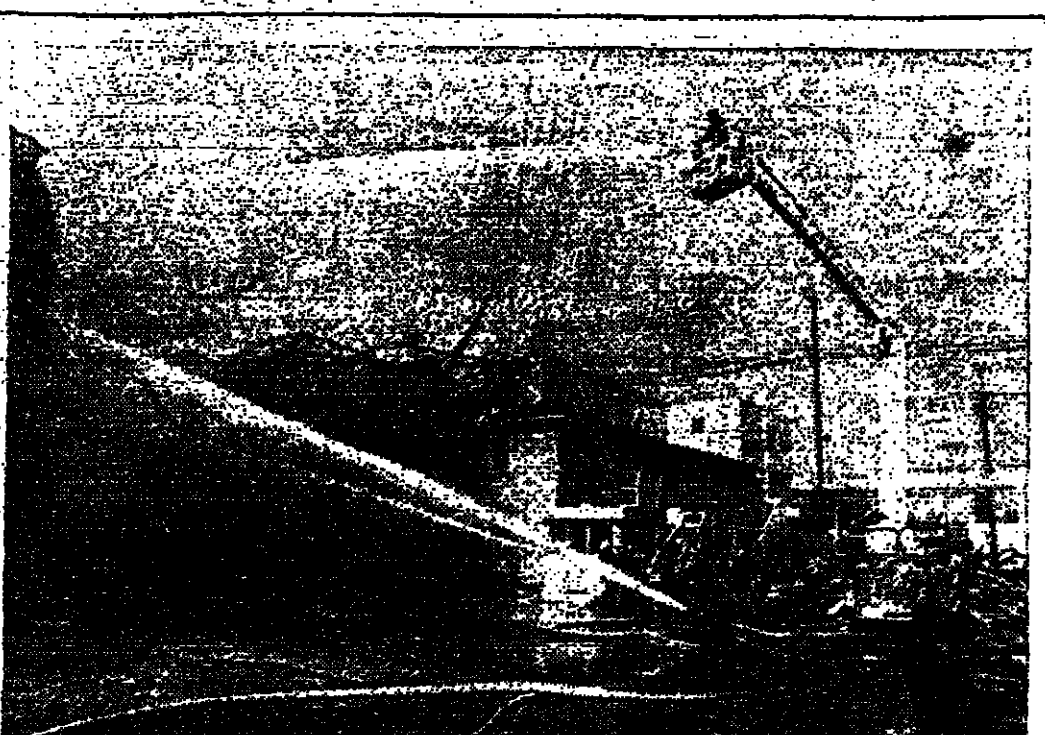


We're there, because you're there.

Wells Fargo Bank

LONDON: Wells Fargo Limited and European Representative Office: Winchester House, 80 London Wall; London E.C.2.
LUXEMBOURG BRANCH: 22, rue Zithe, Luxembourg. FRANKFURT: Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt; Linden-
strasse 27, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1. TOKYO BRANCH: Fuji Building; 2-3, 3-Chome, Marunouchi; Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

AUCKLAND • BOGOTA • BUENOS AIRES • CARACAS • DUBAI • FRANKFURT • HONG KONG • LIMA • LONDON • LOS ANGELES • LUXEMBOURG • MANAGUA • MANILA • MANIZALES
MEXICO CITY • MUMBAI • NASSAU • NEW YORK • QUITO • PANAMA CITY • QUITO • SAN FRANCISCO • SAN SALVADOR • SAO PAULO • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY • TAIPEI • TOKYO



Fire hoses are directed at the ruins of the Samuel Goldwyn Studios in Hollywood.

Fire Wrecks Two Goldwyn Sound Stages

HOLLYWOOD, May 7 (UPI)—A fire destroyed two sound stages at the renowned Samuel Goldwyn Studios yesterday, injuring three persons and routing scores of others from the timing of a children's television show.

It was one of Hollywood's worst studio fires since 1958, when a blaze at the same studio destroyed the film set of "Porgy and Bess," causing \$5 million damage.

A force of 250 firemen fought yesterday's blaze for four hours, broke out in Studio 5 during the filming of the children's show "Sigmund and the Sea Monsters" when one of the monsters was about to emerge from a fiberglass "cave."

Suddenly, smoke began to

belch from the cave and flames shot out.

"We ran for our lives," said director John Carr, one of 60 persons on the set at the time. "Then the walls came tumbling down."

The Los Angeles County Fire Department said the cause of the blaze apparently was a short circuit that occurred when a light was switched on.

"The loss could run over \$3 million," a Fire Department spokesman said.

Sound stages 4 and 5 were destroyed and executive offices in a three-story building adjacent to it were heavily damaged.

Smoke from the blaze billowed thousands of feet above the small studio on Santa Monica

Boulevard and was visible throughout much of the city.

Samuel Goldwyn, who died in January, founded the studio half a century ago. The 10-acre facility was the site for such films as the Oscar-winning "The Best Years of Our Lives" and Mr. Goldwyn's last movie, "Porgy and Bess," made in 1958.

Samuel Goldwyn, who died Jan. 31, used the studio to film such pictures as "Goldwyn Follies," "Dodsworth," "The Best Years of Our Lives" and "Guys and Dolls." During the early 1920s, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks sr. owned the property, calling it Pickfair Studios. It became United Artists Studios in 1926 and Samuel Goldwyn Studios in 1939.

Ready for Confrontation

Nixon Decides Not to Release More Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

tapes for prosecution of Watergate cover-up trials involving several of Mr. Nixon's former top aides which are scheduled to begin in September.

Mr. St. Clair did not turn down Judiciary Committee's request for taped White House conversations on the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s settled anti-trust suit or on the question of whether the dairy industry made campaign contributions in exchange for higher milk-price supports. He said: "We don't have any of these tapes exist, we will look."

White House release of the use of edited transcripts last week was precipitated by the Judiciary Committee's subpoenaing 42 Watergate tapes. A White House contention that the committee's request was a subpoena, but the committee contended it did not because it needed to hear tapes, not read transcripts.

Now, Mr. St. Clair has announced in advance that the White House will not comply with a subpoena if it is issued. A committee has decided that has no practical way to enforce a subpoena, except perhaps making it an impeachable offense.

Mr. St. Clair told newsmen that he only basis for further action would be a desire by some to impeach the president, and the president is not going to stand it.

Meanwhile, the Senate Watergate committee said yesterday it still needs five subpoenaed White House tapes, despite President Nixon's release of edited transcripts of taped conversations. The Senate committee, in a filing with the U.S. Court of Appeals, called Mr. Nixon's transcripts "suspect" and "neither complete nor accurate."

The committee said the transcripts at stake they still have in the fight in light of disclosures made, including the transcripts.

In a related incident today, a federal judge in New York City ordered the release of a transcript of a conversation between President Nixon and his chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, who was involved in the Watergate burglary.

Mr. Haldeman and Sen. Lowellicker Jr., R-Conn., who conducted the investigation, said, however, that the President's answers most questions in a session which focused on his role of the use of a \$100,000 payment from billionaire Howard Hughes. The money was in two payments given in 1969 and 1970 to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, a close friend of President Nixon's.

President's chief of staff, Haldeman, said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo. He said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo.

President's chief of staff, Haldeman, said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo. He said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo.

President's chief of staff, Haldeman, said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo. He said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo.

President's chief of staff, Haldeman, said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo. He said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo.

President's chief of staff, Haldeman, said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo. He said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo.

President's chief of staff, Haldeman, said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo. He said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo.

President's chief of staff, Haldeman, said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo. He said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo.

President's chief of staff, Haldeman, said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo. He said he had no recollection of the money being given to Rebozo.

Nixon Transcripts Are Scored By Scott, Others in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee and an outspoken critic of Mr. Nixon, said today that his reading of the transcripts convinces him that Mr. Nixon has committed "an impeachable act."

He said that Mr. Nixon's discussions on March 21, 1973, with John Dean 3d concerning demands by Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt was "the best evidence of the commission of a federal crime."

Rep. Conyers said at a news conference: "Just on its face, that is clearly an impeachable act."

Although several of the 38 members of the committee have called for Mr. Nixon's impeachment in the past, Rep. Conyers is the first member to say he had found that the transcripts contain evidence of an impeachable offense.

Surrender of Tapes
The Detroit congressman said he would make a new attempt to get the committee to cite Mr. Nixon for contempt of Congress for refusing to surrender actual tapes subpoenaed by the panel. His first effort was voted down last week.

"A contempt citation—that is the very next logical inevitable step," Rep. Conyers said. "Then we start piling them up so that it becomes clear in the minds of Congress and the American people that the President is obstructing his impeachment inquiry."

Rep. John Ashbrook, D-Ohio, a leading conservative who has found Mr. Nixon too liberal on some issues, said that the transcripts do not support Mr. Nixon's assurances that they would show him innocent of any involvement in the cover-up of the Watergate burglary.

"Incredible, Unbelievable"
"I listened to him on television last Monday night and for the first time in a year I believed him," said Rep. Ashbrook. "Then I read the March 21 transcript and it was incredible, unbelievable."

It was during this conversation nearly 14 months ago that Mr. Nixon said he first learned of money being paid to the Watergate burglars to buy their silence.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., who said that he has read the entire volume and is starting through a second time, said:

"The tone is appalling. When you realize any editing that was done was obviously not done to make it sound worse, you just wonder what on earth the unedited things could possibly say that would be worse than what you've got."

The image of a bunch of people in the Oval Office sitting around discussing various ways they could appear to be forthcoming... at the

same time doing everything they could not to be forthcoming...

Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis., said his "biggest disappointment is that there is no explicit statement by the President or his staff that any of the activities were morally or governmentally wrong. I don't think the transcripts conclusively establish either guilt or innocence."

Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo., said: "They offend me. They make me question whether the man has any understanding of or commitment to the democratic process. I do not consider that the normal kind of conversation I expect a President to be involved in."

Rep. Dave Martin, of Nebraska, among the most conservative of Republicans and part of the party leadership as ranking Republican on the House Rules Committee, said: "I think the general impression is this has hurt the President. I think the American people will be disillusioned."

Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., found the conversations "demeaning, alarming and shocking, particularly with respect to the office of the presidency itself. He helped himself with his speech (on television April 29). But the more people read, the more alarmed they will be. Still, it doesn't prove guilt or innocence."

"It gives you another impression of this guy," said Rep. Silvio Conte, R-Mass. "Everyone holds the office of president in high esteem, but the language, the poor level of conversation. I have a better quality of conversation with my staff than they have. It really erodes the office of the presidency. I have a hard time reading them. I can't stand it."

Rep. Robert McClory of Illinois, the second-ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, called the "level of conversation... injurious to the President and to the office of the presidency."

Rep. George Danielson, D-Calif., also a member of the Judiciary Committee, said he found the March 21, 1973, transcript "very damaging" to Mr. Nixon. He said it "clearly implies that as early as March 21, and I infer from his comments earlier than that," Mr. Nixon knew that payments were being made to the Watergate burglars for their silence. Unless nullified by other evidence, Rep. Danielson said, he believed the conversation "comes very close" to showing presidential obstruction of justice.

Rep. Tom Railsback, R-Tex., another senior committee member, said he had read about 350 pages. "The President said it was going to reveal some things embarrassing to him. I sure agree,"

he said.

</

Nixon Signs Bill Establishing U.S. Energy Agency

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP).—President Nixon signed legislation creating the Federal Energy Administration today and warned of "disturbing indications that... many Americans believe that good conservation habits can be forgotten" with the easing of the energy crisis.

"By no stretch of the imagination have we yet overcome the energy challenge," Mr. Nixon said in a statement after he signed the bill. He also asked for prompt congressional passage of other administration-sponsored energy measures.

The new, independent agency created by the legislation will coordinate federal policy and actions in coping with energy shortages. It replaces the Federal Energy Office, which Mr. Nixon established by executive order last winter.

John Sawhill, who has been assistant FEO director, will take over tomorrow as head of the new agency when William Simon is sworn in as Treasury Secretary.

No Awards in Drama, Fiction

Nixon Exposures Bring 2 Pulitzer Prizes

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT).—Exposures of questionable contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign and of his relatively small income-tax payments have won Pulitzer prizes for national reporting. The awards were announced yesterday.

Prizes of \$1,000 each went to James Polk, of the Washington Star-News, for stories that, among other things, disclosed a secret \$200,000 campaign contribution by financier Robert Vesco, and to Jack White, of the Providence (R.I.) Journal and Bulletin, who disclosed Mr. Nixon's 1970 and 1971 tax returns, which led to the President's agreement to pay tax arrears.

For the second time in the last three years, there was no Pulitzer prize for drama, reflecting a unanimous view of drama jurors, as was the case in 1972. There was also no award for fiction, for the second time in four years.

The gold medal for meritorious public service by a newspaper went to Newsday, of Garden City,

N.Y., for a six-month study that led to a 32-part series tracing the heroin traffic from Turkey to France to the New York metropolitan area.

The prize for international reporting was awarded to Hedrick Smith of The New York Times for his coverage of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe last year.

For investigative local reporting, the Pulitzer prize was given to William Sherman of the New York Daily News, for a series of articles on abuses in the Medicaid program here.

The prizes were announced by William McGill, president of Columbia University, as an action of the university's board of trustees on recommendation of a 14-member advisory board on the Pulitzer prizes. The prizes were established in 1915 by publisher Joseph Pulitzer.

The announcement was preceded, it was learned, by a considerable discussion among the trustees about the prize for the Nixon income-tax disclosure.

Mr. McGill said that "a very substantial number of trustees

feel very strongly about the problem of approving a prize which seems to convey that the university is approving illegal acts" such as the disclosure of Mr. Nixon's income-tax returns, which the Internal Revenue Service is supposed to keep confidential.

'Xerox Journalism'

"The feeling is not that the reporter is at fault here but that the award is significant only because of the misdeeds, and that seems to us to be Xerox journalism," Mr. McGill said. "It seems to involve little reportorial initiative."

The other prizes announced yesterday were:

HISTORY—"The Americans: The Democratic Experience," by Daniel Boorstin, the third volume of a series.

BIOGRAPHY—"O'Neill, Son and Artist," by Louis Sheaffer, who has worked 16 years on the life of playwright Eugene O'Neill. His first volume was published in 1968 and the final volume last year.

POETRY—"The Dolphin," by Robert Lowell, a collection which won him his second Pulitzer prize in poetry.

GENERAL NONFICTION—"The Denial of Death," by Ernest Becker, a work contending that fear of life and of death are "the mainsprings of human activity." The book was completed a year before the anthropologist died on March 6.

MUSIC—"Notturmo," by Donald Martino, a chamber piece by a member of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston on commission from the Walter Naumburg Foundation.

SPECIAL CITATION IN MUSIC—Roger Sessions, 71, for his life's work as a composer.

The journalism awards included:

GENERAL LOCAL REPORTING—Arthur Petacque and Hugh Hough, of the Chicago Sun-Times, for breaking a story charging that the 1968 murder of the daughter of Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., was committed by a man now serving a penitentiary sentence, leading to reopening of the murder case.

COMMENTARY—Edwin Roberts Jr., of the National Observer, for his weekly column, "Mainstreams."

CRITICISM—Emily Genauer, art critic for the New York Herald Tribune.

All the prizes carry \$1,000 honorariums, except for the public service gold medal and the citation to Mr. Sessions.



CARDINAL GREETING—Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty addresses an airport crowd at his arrival in New York City, where he plans to begin a U.S. tour to explain why he would not resign as primate of Hungary before Pope Paul VI dismissed him.

Loss of a Strong Ally Feared

End of Gaullist Regime Dismays Arabs

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, May 7 (WP).—The sudden end of 16 years of Gaullist rule in France can only dismay Arab governments, which have looked on the Gaullists as their strongest allies in Western Europe.

There is already unspoken apprehension in the Arab world that the defeat of Jacques Chaban-Delmas in Sunday's first round of voting in France could affect the close French-Arab relationship.

Beirut's influential newspaper Al Anwar, which often echoes the viewpoint of President Anwar Sadat's government in Egypt, signaled this concern yesterday by asserting that "American policy and Zionist fingers were not entirely innocent of bringing about the downfall of Gaullism."

Arab sympathies about France's runoff election on May 19 are already clear. While worried that Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing might not be as friendly as Presidents Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou were, Arab politicians and intellectuals are convinced that the election of Socialist François Mitterrand would be a disaster for them.

This feeling is especially acute in Cairo. The French Socialist candidate visited the Egyptian capital earlier this year for a three-day seminar at the newspaper Al Ahran and touched off a sharp debate with the Egyptian officials and newsmen present.

Zionist Sympathies—He stated frankly his pro-Zionist sympathies and just would not listen to the Arab case," said an Egyptian moderate who was

present. "We know the Israeli Labor party exerts a strong influence on the Socialists in France, and Mitterrand's election would undermine our entire European policy at a critical time."

The defeat of what was considered to be a friendly conservative government in Britain and the growing impeachment shadow over President Nixon have already created an uncertainty in the international arena that is disconcerting to the Arabs.

Arab oil producers hope that, as president, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would be compelled to continue the aggressive search and bargaining for assured oil supplies undertaken by Mr. Pompidou's foreign minister, Michel Jobert.

Jobert's Contracts—Mr. Jobert concentrated on concluding long-term contracts with Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq. Arab oil-industry sources note that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's only important personal effort in the Middle East was to conclude a multibillion-dollar deal with

Iran, a non-Arab rival of Arab oil producers in the Persian Gulf area.

The finance minister is known to have been sharply critical in private of the three-year contract Mr. Jobert worked out with Saudi Arabia for 30 million tons of oil, which the French were to pay for in industrial goods and arms at prices above world-market levels.

The Arab-Gaullist links have been especially close since Gen. de Gaulle imposed an arms embargo against Israel during the 1967 war. The embargo remains in effect against Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan, but the French in 1969 agreed to sell Libya 110 Mirage-5 fighter-bombers.

Some of these planes were transferred to Egypt and used in the October war, according to reliable diplomatic sources and Israeli statements. France has also reportedly concluded contracts for the sale of Mirages to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait since the October war, according to reliable Arab sources, who expect these planes to be transferred to Egypt.

Royer, 4th in French Voting, Throws Support to Giscard

PARIS, May 7 (AP).—Maverick candidate Jean Royer asked his 810,000 voters today to back Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in the May 19 runoff of the French presidential elections.

Mr. Royer, who came in fourth with 3.17 percent of the vote, was eliminated Sunday in the first balloting. Only Mr. Giscard

d'Estaing and Socialist François Mitterrand remain in the running.

Mr. Royer's backing is vital for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the runoff, which, according to some commentators and projections, could be decided by less than a 1 percent margin.

An analysis of Sunday's voting indicates that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing may narrowly beat Mr. Mitterrand, although the Socialist candidate, with Communist support, received 43.34 percent of the vote against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's 32.8 percent in the first balloting. The defection of even a small fraction of the conservative vote could give Mr. Mitterrand the victory.

Mr. Royer is regarded as the champion of France's small shopkeepers and artisans. Although Mr. Royer warned that Mr. Mitterrand's victory would turn France into a "bureaucratic, totalitarian state," it appears possible that a sizable number of his supporters may be so hostile to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the man in charge of the tax system through most of the last 11 years of Gaullist rule, that they may ignore Mr. Royer's call.

End of an Era

Whoever wins on May 19, the election will mark the end of the Gaullist era, which began when an uprising of French soldiers in Algeria carried the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle to power in May, 1958. The official Gaullist candidate, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, ran a poor third Sunday, with 15.10 percent of the vote, and was also eliminated.

There was bitter recrimination within the Gaullist party over the defeat, many blaming Gaullists' blaming Prime Minister Pierre Messmer for his lukewarm support of Mr. Chaban-Delmas. Mr. Messmer and the Gaullist leadership have called on their supporters to vote for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the runoff.

Supertanker on Fire

LISBON, May 7 (AP).—A Greek supertanker, the Andros Arles, believed carrying a full load of oil, was adrift and on fire today in the Indian Ocean south of Mozambique, the Portuguese news agency, Lusa, reported.

U.S. MANUFACTURER OF NEW PATENTED AUTOMATIC PAINT ROLLER

Wants Wholesale Distributors for European Market. Offers excellent profit opportunity. New big seller in U.S.A. Exclusive features, paint flow-to-roller self-contained in single unit, precise manufacturing, sells on sight. For full details: WRITE: WILKE, PHONE: VACU-FEED CO. 84 E. 124th St., New York, N.Y. Phone: (212) 477-5759.

Defeat Looms For Trudeau Over Budget

Allied Party Seeks No-Confidence Vote

OTTAWA, May 7 (Reuters).—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's minority government seemed on the brink of defeat tonight after the New Democratic party introduced a no-confidence motion in the House of Commons.

Mr. Trudeau's Liberal government relies on NDP support in Parliament and without it has virtually no chance of staying in power.

The leader of the NDP, David Lewis, presented the no-confidence motion to loud applause from his own members and opposition Conservative party.

Mr. Lewis's motion, a 10-point amendment to the budget, was introduced last night and appeared to have the Conservative support it needs to topple the government.

Mr. Lewis's motion condemned the government for "its failure to apply any measures to help pensioners or others on low or fixed incomes, to deal with the housing crisis and to remove the glaring inequalities in the tax system."

The Conservative party had already said that it will oppose the budget, which proposed a one-year 10 percent surcharge on corporate profits.

The 10 percent surcharge on corporate profits and other budget proposals were viewed by many economists and Canadian business leaders as being excessively fair and a step toward containing inflation.

But observers said the budget's short NDP demand, which included a price-control board and a 6 percent ceiling on mortgage interest rates.

The budget called for a 10 percent increase in government spending for 1974-75. This would be offset by increased taxes for smokers, drinkers and for the mining, oil, and gas industries as well as financial institutions.

Gunmen Slay 4 Catholics in Ulster Attacks

BELFAST, May 7 (UPI).—Gunmen firing machine guns killed four Catholics in Northern Ireland today.

Two of the victims, a farmer and his wife, were shot to death in an ambush on a lonely road near their home in County Tyrone shortly after midnight, the police said.

In Belfast, two masked gunmen leaped from a car at a construction site and opened fire on a group of Catholic workers eating lunch in a hut, the police said.

They killed two and seriously wounded five before fleeing in the police said.

Meanwhile British soldiers in downtown Belfast used a robot to search for a booby-trapped panther truck in foam near City Hall before defusing it.

The army said that 1,100 pounds of explosives and mortar shells had been packed into the truck.

In another incident the reputed bomb expert of the extreme Protestant Ulster Defense Association, Sammy Tweed, 32, escaped from a court in Belfast.

Tweed fled a court hearing the confusion when a group of his supporters surged in, shouting "Bomb! Bomb!" The police threw open the doors to let even body out—and Tweed disappeared with his followers. He had been arrested for possession of guns and ammunition.

At the same time the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army threatened to assassinate British politicians if British troops carried out a threat to shoot children in Northern Ireland.

The IRA answered a British Army statement that it was empowered to shoot down making gasoline-bomb attacks.

Chartered DC-6 Crashes; 3 Die

NUREMBERG, May 7 (AP).—A chartered cargo plane carrying tons of flowers for Mother's Day crashed late last night while approaching Nuremberg Airfield, killing three Norwegian men, Bavarian state police reported today.

The DC-6, owned by Frax H.P. of Reykjavik, Iceland, landed into a forest after the radioed that he had feathered propeller of one of the four engines. The plane broke apart, it plowed through trees but not explode, police said.

A company spokesman identified the crewmen only as Sjaagen, 43; co-pilot Sire, 5; flight engineer Andreassen, 3; spokesman said the plane underwent an inspection inwerp, Belgium, before flying. Nice to pick up the flowers.

10 Die on Turkish

ISTANBUL, May 7 (UPI).—A passenger bus collided with a truck near the central town of Bolu during the killing 10 persons and injuring police said today.

**"Don't keep me
in suspense.
Call me as soon
as you know."**

LONG DISTANCE IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO BEING THERE.

**"A call to the U.S.A. costs less
than you think."**

U.S. MANUFACTURER OF NEW PATENTED AUTOMATIC PAINT ROLLER



COURVOISIER

The Brandy of Napoleon

U.S. Colleges Pinched by Drop in Enrollments

By Ives Peterson

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT)—"We're feeling the hunger," a college admissions officer said yesterday. "But we're not starving yet."

For America's colleges, the line between hunger and starvation is getting as thin as spaghetti, even though it has not yet vanished. But as the annual blizzard of college acceptance letters has come out to meet falls freshmen, most campus officials have found little comfort in the outline of the class taking shape.

State colleges, for example, will reach a dreaded watershed in September as fewer freshmen show up than last fall, for the first overall decline in first-year students in peacetime memory. Private colleges, long worried about the burden of their \$5,000-plus annual costs on middle-income parents of students, are finding applicants for the freshman class to be more affluent in the average than ever before. Students from blue-collar families, young people who are eagerly sought after to give student bodies social balance, are scarcer than ever.

Financial Aid

Many middle-class parents, apparently convinced that only the children of the poor can qualify for scholarships, are giving up on private colleges for their sons and daughters even though, according to some financial-aid officers, they might be eligible for student aid, too.

Requests for financial aid have been declining at many prestigious private colleges, and some, like Columbia, are embarrassed by hundreds and thousands of dollars in freshman scholarship

funds still unspent because too few qualified students asked for it.

Freshman class sizes in the country's major private colleges, which are small by comparison with those at public institutions

and proportionately more heavily applied for, will remain largely unchanged next fall.

Colleges with specialized appeals had mixed results with this spring's applications sweepstakes. Well established women's

colleges found applications up sharply over last year, presumably because more young women attach importance to an experience of female solidarity during their college years.

Half the 1972 Rate

But the small, experimental colleges that sprang up during the late 1960s to meet student demands for an escape from the structure and discipline of traditional curriculums have not done so well. One, for example, reported application rates of only half the number of two years ago.

Although the number of persons reaching the college age of 18 will not begin to taper off until the end of the decade, the proportion of high school graduates who finally choose college has declined steadily in past years, from more than 60 percent in the late 1960s to less than 50 percent this year.

4.8% of U.S. Schoolchildren Held to Be Virtually Illiterate

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—One million U.S. children, 12 to 17 years old, cannot read even at the level of a 9-year-old in the fourth grade, according to a federal report.

A special four-year testing program's results, suggesting illiteracy to be more pervasive than was realized, were termed "alarming and discouraging" by Ruth Love Holloway, the government's reading expert.

The problem was found to be the most severe among low-income black males, one out of five of whom could not read a simple paragraph.

The National Center for Health Statistics, an arm of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said the findings indicate that existing government definitions of literacy "might lead to serious underestimates" of the problem.

6,768 Were Tested

Special reading tests were administered by HEW to 6,768 youths between 1966 and 1970.

The scoring showed that 4.8 percent were illiterate. Projected nationwide, that means about 1 million of 22.7 million school-age children who should be in grades 6 through 12 cannot read a fourth-grader's materials.

Illiteracy was found to be most prevalent among boys, especially blacks from low-income families in which parents had little or no formal education.

For example, 4.7 percent of white males and 1.7 percent of white females could not read, compared with 20.5 percent of black males and 9.6 percent of black females.

In families with less than \$3,000 annual income, 9.8 percent of white youths and 32.1 percent of blacks were judged illiterate. But the inability to read dropped to 3.5 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively, in the \$5,000-\$9,999 income level, and to eight-tenths of 1 percent and 4.7 percent in families earning more than \$10,000.

If parents had little or no formal education, 22 percent of whites and 53 percent of blacks could not pass the test. When one parent had finished elementary school, the illiteracy rate fell to 6 percent for white youths and 18 percent for blacks.

U.S. Aide Opposes 200-Mile Limit On Fisheries Zone

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Unilateral action by the United States to extend its fisheries zone to 200 nautical miles could have harmful consequences internationally, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush warned.

Mr. Rush told a Senate Commerce subcommittee, which is considering a bill to extend the zone from its present 12 miles, that such a measure would jeopardize attempts to negotiate a new sea treaty with other nations.

"We do not recognize foreign claims to greater distances and we have repeatedly protested such claims made by other states," Mr. Rush said.

He said such unilateral action by the United States could trigger claims by other nations which would affect this country's national interests in navigation, overflight, marine environment protection and marine scientific research.

Peron Set to Visit Russia This Fall

MOSCOW, May 7 (UPI)—President Juan Peron of Argentina will visit the Soviet Union later this year on his first trip to the Communist countries of Eastern Europe since he assumed office on Oct. 12, 1973, a member of his cabinet announced.

Argentine Economy Minister Jose Gelbard said that Gen. Peron will arrive in September or October during a tour of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Gelbard is leading an economic delegation here when Argentine sources said is interested in bartering consumer goods for Soviet heavy industrial technology.

A Hurricane Is Still a She

MIAMI, May 7 (AP)—A net of 21 female names was selected yesterday by the National Hurricane Center for the 1974 season, which officially begins in June.

Given storms female names is a tradition that has been followed since 1953. The names are chosen by a committee of women's rights groups, and Frank, the head of the center, said that there are 5 to 10 tropical storms a year powerful enough to cause damage.

The 21 names are: Abby, Becky, Carmen, Dolly, Elaine, Fern, Gertrude, Helen, Irene, Joyce, Kathy, Linda, Marie, Nelly, Olga, Pearl, Roseanne, Sabina, Thelma, Vera and Wilma.

Soviet Copyright Chief Vows Respect for Foreign Laws

Moscow, May 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union will respect the contract as invalid. It will try to hold the publisher to account according to the laws of that country, he said. If there are no laws barring publication in that country, it will not prosecute.

Attempt to Stifle

The Soviet Union signed the Universal Copyright Convention in 1967 and since then has been charged repeatedly that the purpose was to try to stifle foreign publication of their works.

Mr. Ponomarev said that his agency began work in February and has signed a number of copyright agreements in the United States, Japan, France and other countries, covering books, films and music.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write annual for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
62 Pelikanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: (03) 33-09-82.

Gold Medal
EST. 1958
1958-1959

Make her feel easy.



The more you fly



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Willy Brandt accomplished much for Europe in Bonn. And while it is much too early to rule him out of future political and diplomatic developments, or to predict just what impact his resignation will have on that future, there is now uncertainty about the course of one of the most stable and prosperous countries in the world. With Britain and Italy in economic trouble, and

Nevertheless, admitting the patent fact that Mr. Brandt's act in stepping down leaves many problems in its wake, and also recognizing that a political obituary for him would be premature, it is due to him to state that his last act as chancellor was consistent with the courage and integrity that has marked his whole career. From his youthful opposition to Nazism through the toughness that marked his leadership in beleaguered West Berlin to that policy toward the East that won him the Nobel Peace Prize, he has been a good German, a good European and a good statesman to the world.

Italy's rate of inflation is now approaching 20 percent. Inflation rates of 15 percent

The Medvedev view appears to us to be the more realistic one. This does not mean that quiet diplomacy should not be employed to press for freer emigration and changes in Soviet foreign, defense and domestic policies

May 8, 1899

NEW YORK—There seems to be some doubt as to the prospects of immediate peace in the Philippines. Whether the Filipino envoys had sufficient authority to treat for peace or whether the American Civil Commissioners presented matters in too rosy a light, the demonstrations in America appear a little too premature. Peace there will be, of course, but not for the moment.

May 8, 1964

PARIS—Too much that is written about Palestine in these days is colored by prejudice or a partisan purpose. It is rather difficult in these circumstances to know the exact truth. It is probable that there has been exaggeration in what has been printed about the Arab grievances and also about some features of the Zionist colonization. But both sides will have to make concessions.



By David Binder

New Dialogue

As assessed by Mr. Kissinger and his specialists, there are large obstacles to be overcome before Washington and Havana could

with initials. Our preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

most psychiatrists would agree that there must be a link of some kind. Any biography today should surely take advantage of

By C. L. Sulzberger

France is and has been for several generations a democracy in terms of its credo and also in terms of its administrative structure, although during that time it has been headed by em-

U.S. Inflation

most psychiatrists would agree that there must be a link of some kind. Any biography today should surely take advantage of

International Herald Tribune, S.A. 40, boulevard de la Woluwe 60, P.
B.C. Paris 15 781212 21 Rue de Barri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.
Tel.: 33-1-33-90. Telex: 23560 Herald Paris. Cable: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter S. Taylor

74 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

الشرق الأوسط

Israelis Clash With Syrians And Lebanese

But Say Fire Slackens In The Golan Heights

TEL AVIV, May 1 (UPI)—Israel said today its military forces changed fire with the Syrians in what the Israeli armed forces radio called a relative lull in the scale of clashes along the Golan Heights.

But in Damascus, military spokesmen said that Syrian and Israeli gunners traded artillery and tank fire with no sign of lull.

As the shooting continued for the 57th straight day, U.S. and Israeli officials went ahead with discussions of a possible troop engagement plan for the embattled heights.

In an evening summary of the on-line incidents, the Israeli army radio said: "Observers believe that the intensity of the Syrian fire lessened a bit today, a fact that could be backing to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's promise that his army would try not to worsen the clashes while U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conducts talks on a separation of forces in the north."

Clash With Lebanese

In addition to fighting along the Golan front line, the Israeli army said, Israeli troops on the mountain of Jebel Bana were fired twice, apparently from adjacent Lebanese territory.

In Beirut, the Defense Ministry announced that Lebanese artillery fired shells on Israeli military units that crossed the border, set it on fire and forced it to retreat.

Later, a Lebanese communiqué said, an Israeli patrol that entered the Lebanese side of Mount Hermon opened fire on Lebanese Army post.

Lebanese troops returned the fire and forced the patrol to withdraw, the communiqué said. One Lebanese soldier was wounded in the exchange of fire, it said.

Beirut press reports said he also often infiltrate the Lebanese foothills of Mount Hermon in order to gain a tactical advantage over the Syrians. During the last week, Israeli planes and artillery are reported to have bombed sections of the Lebanon repeatedly.

Turkish Students Continue to Clash Over Amnesty

ISTANBUL, May 1 (UPI)—Fighting and left-wing students killed in front of Istanbul University for the second straight day over a general amnesty bill debated by the parliament.

Police broke up the fight, the last in a series of student clashes throughout Turkey over whether the amnesty will include youths jailed for anarchist activities. Police said two Istanbul students had been critically injured.

They arrested 77 students last night during a brawl between 300 left-wing and right-wing youths in front of a student hostel in similar fighting in Eskişehir, northwest Turkey, left five students stabbed and in serious condition.

At issue is whether the amnesty bill will cover two articles under the penal code providing for life imprisonment or death sentences for persons convicted of anarchist activities which "violate the state's moral personality."

HO Elects Iranian

GENEVA, May 1 (Reuters)—Iranian Health Minister Anoushirvan Poyman, 45, a former professor of general surgery at the University of Medical Faculty, today was elected president of the annual assembly here of the World Health Organization.

Shutdown Over Automation Disrupts a N.Y. Newspaper

NEW YORK, May 1 (UPI)—New York Daily News today shut down automated typesetting equipment to publish after its printers refused to work with a new computer page set with the new equipment and charged by photographers.

The newspaper's presses did not roll until almost 5 a.m. 10 hours after the first edition was published—and a spokesman said that only about 500 papers were printed today.

The News has a daily circulation of about two million. Eight officials of the printers' union were arrested on trespassing charges.

Soldier Accused of Nixon Threat

EATTLE, May 1 (UPI)—Will 21, a soldier at nearby Lewis, has been charged with threatening the life of President Nixon while he was at 10 74 last weekend.

A judge yesterday ordered a psychiatric test for the enlisted man. The Secret Service said the soldier told another soldier: "President Nixon is going to be Expo 74 and I'm going to kill him."

The suspect was taken into custody in a Seattle apartment. Agents allegedly found a .38-caliber rifle and a pistol.



SIGNS OF CONFUSION—Arrows on the new Bradford Bridge in Bradford, Pa., were without explanation. The motorist seems to have rightly ignored them.

Population, Economy, Worldliness

Toronto on Way to Replacing Montreal as Top Canada City

By William Borders

TORONTO (UPI)—After spending 100 years in second place, Toronto is suddenly on its way to becoming the first city of Canada, much to the distress of Montreal, its rival 300 miles to the northeast.

In population, economic power and even to some extent, worldliness of outlook, this urban center is beginning to move ahead. But many Montrealers still have disdain for "Traluna," as they call it in parody of the central Canadian accent.

"We're becoming the place in Canada where the action is, and it just kills those guys in Montreal to admit it," said an executive of a corporation that recently shifted from Montreal to Toronto.

Since each of the two metropolitan areas has a population of more than 2.5 million, they are home to one of every four Canadians. Their traditional rivalry thus engenders something of a national debate.

Basic Elements
The contrast between them reflects the two basic elements in modern Canadian society: the French dominance that gives Montreal its elegant grace and joie de vivre and the Anglo-Saxon tradition of Toronto, with a Protestant morality once so pervasive that residents knew it as "Toronto the Good."

With a population increase of 65,000 a year, greater Toronto is growing twice as fast as greater Montreal, its immigrant streaming in from every part of the world as well as other regions of Canada.

Among them are English-speaking Montrealers, concerned about French separatism, who have moved here so they can, as one of them put it, "forget all about the bloody language problem." A number of corporations have made the move, too, often for the same reason, fearing what was until recently Montreal's unquestioned commercial and financial preeminence.

Even Montreal's biggest boosters—and nearly everyone who

lives in that agreeable city is a booster—concede that the political turmoil of recent years, with its occasional violence, has discouraged business expansion and slowed the economy of Quebec Province, which was already comparatively poor.

Signs of Recovery
Despite some strong signs of recovery in the last year, Quebec Province still has an unemployment rate well above the national average of 5.5 percent, and median income in Montreal is several hundred dollars below the level here, which is about \$6,000 a year.

Coinciding with the new prosperity, Toronto has gained a rich diversity from the flood of immigrants who have made this city more than any other in Canada, a reflection of the national ethnic mosaic.

More than one-third of the people of Toronto were born outside Canada, and a walk through the city can give a visitor a taste of half a dozen cultures.

Montreal, despite its distinctly European atmosphere, has attracted only half as many immigrants in recent years as Toronto has, and some of them think that the Quebec government's current drive to upgrade the status of French will widen that disparity.

Gradual Decline
The province, concerned about the gradual decline in the number of French-speaking Canadians, is debating a proposed requirement that immigrant children who do not speak English be educated in French. Under present regulations, they may choose either English or French, and they have been choosing English at a rate of 8 to 1.

The language policies have also driven away some native Canadians who speak only English. With French gaining more status, a bank in Montreal might still hire a vice-president who could not speak French, but it would be unlikely to hire a teller who could not, and some English Canadians in the lower job levels have given up and moved to Toronto.

The downtown areas of Canadian cities are alive and bustling, and Montreal and Toronto both have dozens of glassy new skyscrapers with spectacular views. But here again there is a difference.

Toronto's mayor, a 37-year-old reformer named David Crombie who was elected a year ago on an anti-development platform, has achieved at last a temporary halt on high-rise construction while the city tries to plan growth on what he calls a human scale.

By contrast, Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal, who was first elected about 30 years ago, has done virtually nothing, despite increasingly vocal citizens groups, to deter the destruction of one stately old hotel after another to make way for high-rise office buildings, and the face of the downtown area is changing fast.

Solitary Confinement Of Ray Will Continue
NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 1 (AP)—James Earl Ray, convicted killer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will remain in solitary confinement at the Tennessee State Prison.

U.S. District Court Judge Clure Morton ruled yesterday that Ray's constitutional rights have not been violated by the confinement, but declined in a suit that sought solitary confinement and ruling in his favor.

Swedish-U.S. Chill Ends as Envoy Arrives

Vietnam War Stirred Nations' Antagonism

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—A long diplomatic chill between the United States and Sweden officially ended yesterday when Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister, Sweden's new ambassador, arrived in Washington.

There had been no Swedish ambassador here for 16 months, since January, 1972, when envoy Hubert de Besche left.

The ambassadorial post in Stockholm was emptied even earlier—in the summer of 1972, when Jerome Holland left. His replacement, Robert Strauss-Hupe, will arrive there later this month.

Withdrawing the ambassador was a manifestation of U.S. displeasure over Swedish leaders' often sharp criticism of the U.S. role in the Vietnam war.

Premier Olof Palme and Foreign Minister Knut Wickman frequently censured the United States about Vietnam. Mr. Palme, for instance, compared the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong with Nazi massacres in World War II.

Thus prompted the Nixon administration to request that the Swedish government not replace Mr. de Besche when he was transferred early last year. Stockholm complied, although a new ambassador already had been named.

After the Paris accords on Vietnam were signed and American troops were withdrawn, things began to return to normal. Criticism was no longer heard in Stockholm.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said early last fall that he would review relations with Sweden.

Count Wachtmeister, then the top-ranking career officer in the Swedish Foreign Service, visited Mr. Kissinger last November. Since then, it had been only a question of time when relations would be fully normalized.

Mr. Strauss-Hupe, named to represent the United States in Sweden, is now in Brussels, winding up his affairs as ambassador to Belgium.

Town Loses Bid For Fiat Plant. Disrupts S. Italy

ROME, May 1 (UPI)—The inhabitants of Eboli erected barricades across southern Italy's main railroad and superhighway today in a protest over losing out as the site of an industrial plant.

"We are one step away from tragedy," a carabinieri (national police) officer said. Deputy Mayor Fulvio Socozza said more roadblocks were springing up in nearby villages.

"Fiat or death," townspeople chanted during the protest.

Eboli, a town where the average per capita income is 250,000 lire (\$400) a year, staged its revolt because the government chose rival Avellino as the site for a Fiat bus plant, which will provide 3,000 jobs.

Protesters manned barricades on the Naples-Reggio Calabria railroad and superhighway and several other roads. About 300 trucks were stranded. Trains were rerouted by way of Bari, with delays of 10 hours or more.

A general strike in Eboli closed shops, offices and schools. Officials said that bread, fruit, vegetables and medicines in the town of 25,000 inhabitants were running short.

Nationwide Strike by Rail Workers Starts Today in India

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, May 1 (UPI)—India faced tonight a nationwide railroad strike scheduled for tomorrow at dawn, threatening food deliveries, industrial production and power supplies.

The dispute over pay, marked by furious allegations leveled on both sides and the government's refusal to budge, threatened to stir tension and uncertainty within a nation in economic crisis. Railroad Minister Loh Narayan Mishra said a strike would "shatter the economy."

The restless mood in the capital was underscored in a message from prison by George Fernandes, a 44-year-old Socialist party leader and organizer of the strike.

Mr. Fernandes, who is one of the

most vocal critics of the government, said the strike would be a "revolutionary" action to force the government to meet the demands of the workers.

The government, in turn, accused the workers of being "unpatriotic" and "disloyal" for striking at a time of national crisis.

India's population of 600 million is the largest in the world, and the country's economy is heavily dependent on the railroads.

The moderate Indian Express accused Railroad Minister Mishra of "recklessness." The Statesman has termed the strike "unpatriotic." And the Hindustan Times said that the government was "guilty of gross ineptitude and political misjudgment."

on the British-built railroads. The railroads are the backbone of the Indian economy, carrying 17 million passengers and 100 million tons of freight each year.

The strike, which began at an early hour, came at a critical moment. The government is in the midst of a major reorganization, and the workers' union is in a bitter mood.

The government's abrupt move to force the workers back to work was widely criticized by opposition politicians and a large section of the press. The workers made under emergency regulations, called the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

The moderate Indian Express accused Railroad Minister Mishra of "recklessness." The Statesman has termed the strike "unpatriotic." And the Hindustan Times said that the government was "guilty of gross ineptitude and political misjudgment."

Italy School Bus Falls Into Canal, 12 Killed

PADUA, Italy, May 1 (Reuters)—Twelve children and a nun drowned near here today when their school bus plunged into a canal, police said.

Two other children aged under 6 and the driver of the bus were saved when they were thrown out of the vehicle as it skidded off the road.

Sabena announces a relaxing new way to reach the Far East: the Douglas DC-10.

Horses for courses.

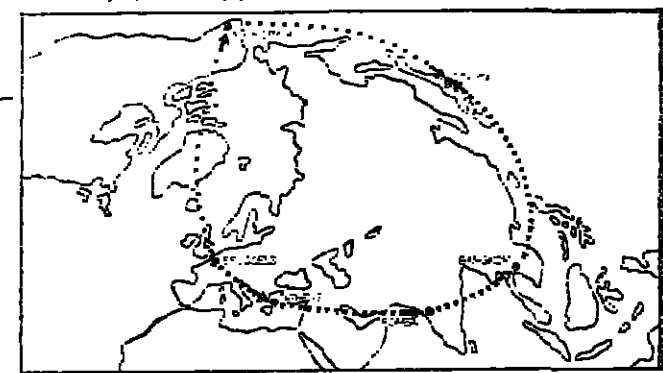
Next time you fly Sabena to the Far East or to Africa, it's possible you'll find yourself aboard a Douglas DC-10-30CE. The DC-10 is one of the new generation of wide-bodied superjets which Sabena is bringing into service in 1974. Objective: to make your journey easier and more comfortable. Each of these new jets has been selected with a particular type of operation in mind. The DC-10 was picked for long range

New fresh air system.

Every passenger seat is assured of a supply of clean, fresh air by a revolutionary new air conditioning system which changes the air in the cabin completely every three minutes.

The good neighbour.

The DC-10's turbofan engines are designed for more efficient combustion, reducing pollution through soot or unburned fuel to a minimum. So even if you don't fly, you'll appreciate the DC-10.



Far East route, via Anchorage in Tokyo: flying time 16 hrs 35 mins. South East route, via Athens, Bombay and Bangkok to Tokyo: flying time 18 hrs 40 mins.

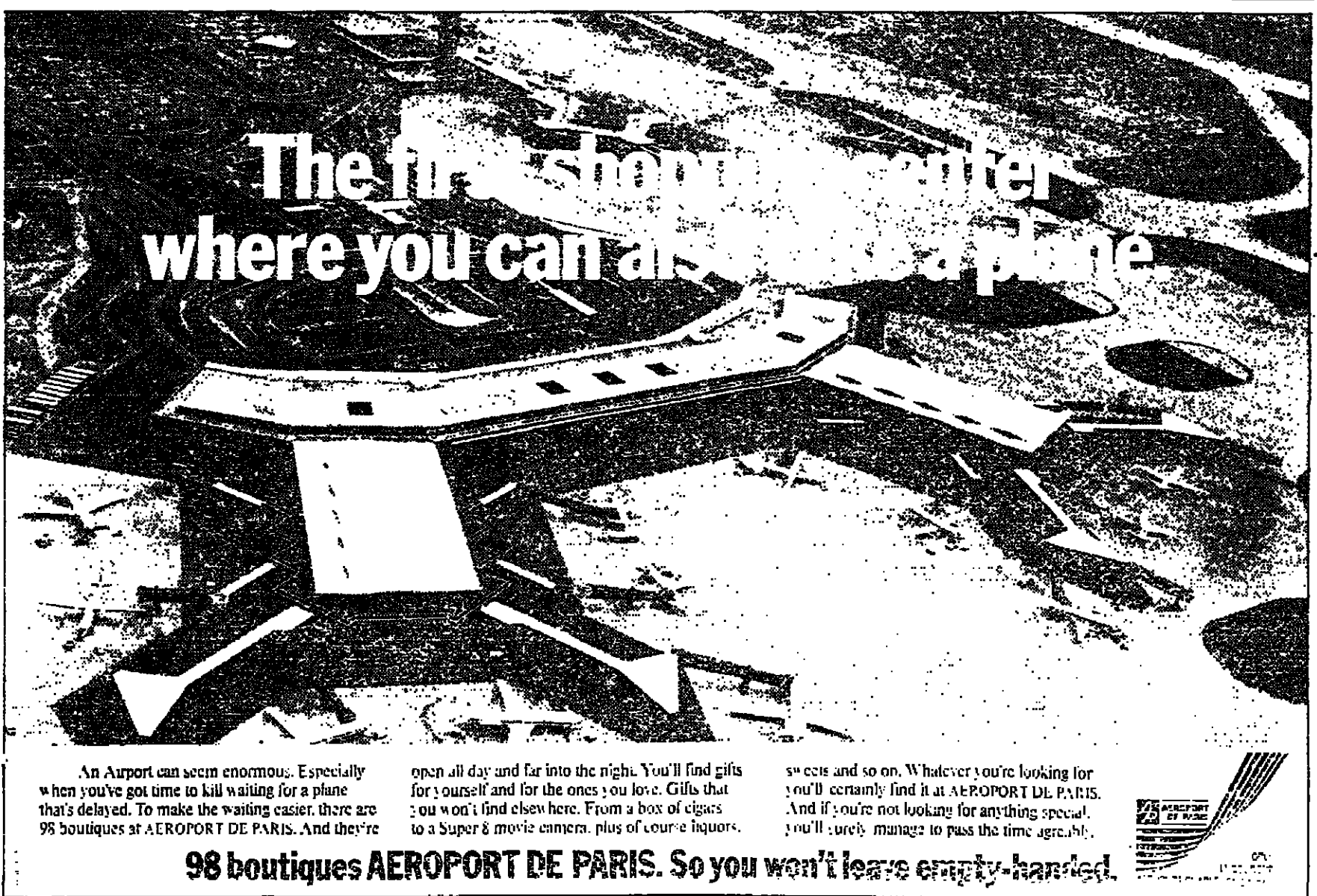
Now, there's a better way to fly...

From April, the DC-10 serves Sabena's Far East route—with a choice of flying over the top of the world (Brussels - Anchorage - Alaska - Tokyo) or taking the South route to the East (Brussels - Athens - Bombay - Bangkok - Tokyo). On the 1st July, the DC-10 comes into service on Sabena's Africa route to Kinshasa and Johannesburg. The DC-10 is another step forward in Sabena's endless quest to make your journey shorter, easier and more comfortable. In short, it's a better way to fly...

Go Belgian. Go Sabena.



The first shopping center where you can also catch a plane



An Airport can seem enormous. Especially when you've got time to kill waiting for a plane that's delayed. To make the waiting easier, there are 98 boutiques at AEROPORT DE PARIS. And they're

open all day and far into the night. You'll find gifts for yourself and for the ones you love. Gifts that you won't find elsewhere. From a box of cigars to a Super 8 movie camera, plus of course liquors,

sweets and so on. Whatever you're looking for you'll certainly find it at AEROPORT DE PARIS. And if you're not looking for anything special, you'll surely manage to pass the time agreeably.

98 boutiques AEROPORT DE PARIS. So you won't leave empty-handed.



EEC TALKS—Francois-Xavier Ortoli (left) greeting Aldo Moro (center) and Emilio Colombo (right) of Italian delegation at ministers' meeting in Brussels yesterday.

EEC Nations Allow Trade Curb by Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

Both Mr. Ortoli and EEC Executive Commission President Francois-Xavier Ortoli said that the Commission would consult with the Italian government to draw up alternatives to the anti-importation measures.

The Italian measure requires importers to deposit 50 percent of the value of imported goods with the Italian National Bank. The money would remain in the bank without interest, for six months. The Italian regulation applies to a 400-item list, including most manufactured goods and farm produce.

The Italian ministers argued that the sharp increase in imports of farm produce into Italy during the last 18 months—from 84 billion lire (about \$117 million) to 113 billion lire—represented a "distortion" of the country's trading pattern which was no longer tolerable.

Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said his government could accept some form of EEC supervision of the import-deposit plan as far as industrial goods were concerned. But on farm produce, he doubted whether it would be possible to draw up any measures which Rome could accept because of the overriding aim to reduce liquidity and restrict demand.

Skeptical Voice
There was considerable skepticism among other delegations that, despite the seriousness of the Italian economy's plight, the sudden import restrictions, which took effect today were completely justified.

The Italians so far have refused to reveal what other strongly restrictive economic and monetary measures they intend to introduce. A reason for it is that the government could be forced to resign after the referendum on divorce, to be held next weekend.

The Italian government does not want to introduce unpopular economic restrictions a few days before the vote.

The suspicion remains that as the other EEC member nations face to some degree similar weaknesses in their economies as a consequence of oil-price hikes, they could use the same excuse to impose similar restrictions. "If that happens," said Irish commerce minister, Justin Keating, "that will be the end of the European Community as an integrated market."

IMF Talks Seek Interim Rules on Monetary System

PARIS, May 7 (AP)—A three-day conference on international monetary reform opened here today with senior government officials trying to hammer out an agreement on some of the less controversial issues.

The aim is to establish some rules for the "interim" period until a new monetary system can be constructed. However, no one is defining the length of the interim.

Meeting here were the deputies of the central bank and treasury officials of the Committee of Twenty. The deputies will report to their cabinet-level seniors of the committee who are scheduled to hold their final meeting in Washington next month.

High on today's agenda was a discussion of guidelines aimed at regulating the present system of floating exchange rates.

Market Closed

The Paris stock exchange remained closed yesterday as a pay dispute continued.

BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT
BANCOFIN S.A.

W. German Payments Surplus Widens on Yearly Comparison

FRANKFURT, May 7 (Reuters).

West Germany's balance of payments current account showed a provisional surplus of 3.131 billion deutsche marks in March, compared with a revised 3.255-billion DM surplus in February and a surplus of 424 million DM in March 1973, the Bundesbank said today.

The current account surplus in the first quarter this year rose to a provisional 7.771 billion DM from 1.8 billion DM in the same 1973 period.

The basic balance of payments, which combines the current account and the long-term capital account, showed a provisional 3.083-billion-DM surplus in March against a revised 3.004-billion-DM surplus in February and a 1.533-billion-DM surplus in March 1973.

The basic balance provisional surplus in the first quarter was 7.065-billion DM against a 4.519-billion-DM surplus in the first three months of 1973.

The long-term capital account showed a provisional 46-million-DM deficit in March compared with a revised 251-million-DM deficit in February and a 1.123-billion-DM surplus in March 1973.

The survey showed that 45 percent of respondents think the second quarter of this year will be better than the first and 7 percent expect it to be worse.

For the third quarter, 31 percent think it will be better than the second and 13 percent worse, while for the fourth quarter the figures are 27 percent versus 14 percent.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,600 total for April 1973.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,600 total for April 1973.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,600 total for April 1973.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,600 total for April 1973.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,600 total for April 1973.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,600 total for April 1973.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,600 total for April 1973.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,600 total for April 1973.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,600 total for April 1973.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,600 total for April 1973.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.188 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

U.S. Senator Warns EEC About Trade

Urges Serious Talks Or Loss of Concessions

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—An influential U.S. senator on trade matters today warned Common Market nations that unless they start serious negotiations they could lose U.S. trade concessions.

"It is time that we demand 'fair play' in our relations with Western Europe," Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., said in a Senate speech. "It is time that we show the countries of Western Europe that the United States is more than a 'sugar daddy' that will always give in if they hold out long enough."

Sen. Talmadge, second-ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, said the EEC countries "have been dragging their feet and stalling" for months on negotiations aimed at compensating the United States and other nations whose trade with Britain was disrupted when Britain joined the EEC.

Sen. Talmadge said recent negotiations have received little

Lockheed Head Says Merger With Textron Is Possibility

BURBANK, Calif., May 7 (Reuters).

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. chairman Daniel Haughton today confirmed industry speculation that Textron Inc. is one of the companies that Lockheed is considering as a merger candidate.

"Textron is one of the companies being considered that may be we could work out something with," Mr. Haughton said in response to a shareholder's question.

But he added that other companies also were being considered, and after the meeting, in response to reporters' questions, he declined to rule out a merger with General Dynamics Corp., another company being rumored as a possible merger candidate.

Mr. Haughton said these were just two companies "along with others" with which discussions are being held and that Lockheed "probably would look at several more."

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."



Sen. Herman Talmadge

public attention and that, as a result, "the Europeans haven't moved significantly."

Unless the negotiations process trade negotiations S. Talmadge said, Congress will have no alternative but to hold hearings on whether concessions should be withdrawn from the EEC.

The Finance Committee is considering a bill, sought by the Nixon administration, that would authorize the President to open a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, Sen. Talmadge said he sees no need for a new round until progress is made in current negotiations.

Lockheed Head Says Merger With Textron Is Possibility

BURBANK, Calif., May 7 (Reuters).

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. chairman Daniel Haughton today confirmed industry speculation that Textron Inc. is one of the companies that Lockheed is considering as a merger candidate.

"Textron is one of the companies being considered that may be we could work out something with," Mr. Haughton said in response to a shareholder's question.

But he added that other companies also were being considered, and after the meeting, in response to reporters' questions, he declined to rule out a merger with General Dynamics Corp., another company being rumored as a possible merger candidate.

Mr. Haughton said these were just two companies "along with others" with which discussions are being held and that Lockheed "probably would look at several more."

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20-year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

U.K. Has Plan to Curb Oil Prices

By Bernard D. Beecher

LONDON, May 7 (AP).

Harold Lever, the influential oil businessman in Prime Minister Harold Wilson's cabinet, has a plan to curb oil prices, according to a report in the Sunday Times.

The scheme, described as the highest level of government intervention on the United States and live other industrial powers which would regulate the price and buy or sell oil from the market.

The plan aims to curb oil prices by setting a ceiling on the price of oil and to stabilize the prices of the things they impact.

The oil producers would be persuaded to take in cash only the \$15 billion or so they now want to buy goods and to increase their cash reserves. The rest would be deposited with the six-

nation agency. The deposits would also be tied to an index of export commodities.

The six nations would then lend out these deposits as needed to cover the huge payments deficits confronting themselves and the rest of the world.

A special feature would meet the needs of the developing nations. The six-nation agency would charge a small levy on each barrel of oil it sells. This fund would be distributed to India and others either as an outright gift or as a loan at very low interest rates.

The oil producers would be persuaded to take in cash only the \$15 billion or so they now want to buy goods and to increase their cash reserves. The rest would be deposited with the six-

nation agency. The deposits would also be tied to an index of export commodities.

The six nations would then lend out these deposits as needed to cover the huge payments deficits confronting themselves and the rest of the world.

A special feature would meet the needs of the developing nations. The six-nation agency would charge a small levy on each barrel of oil it sells. This fund would be distributed to India and others either as an outright gift or as a loan at very low interest rates.

The oil producers would be persuaded to take in cash only the \$15 billion or so they now want to buy goods and to increase their cash reserves. The rest would be deposited with the six-

nation agency. The deposits would also be tied to an index of export commodities.

The six nations would then lend out these deposits as needed to cover the huge payments deficits confronting themselves and the rest of the world.

A special feature would meet the needs of the developing nations. The six-nation agency would charge a small levy on each barrel of oil it sells. This fund would be distributed to India and others either as an outright gift or as a loan at very low interest rates.

The oil producers would be persuaded to take in cash only the \$15 billion or so they now want to buy goods and to increase their cash reserves. The rest would be deposited with the six-

nation agency. The deposits would also be tied to an index of export commodities.

The six nations would then lend out these deposits as needed to cover the huge payments deficits confronting themselves and the rest of the world.

A special feature would meet the needs of the developing nations. The six-nation agency would charge a small levy on each barrel of oil it sells. This fund would be distributed to India and others either as an outright gift or as a loan at very low interest rates.

The oil producers would be persuaded to take in cash only the \$15 billion or so they now want to buy goods and to increase their cash reserves. The rest would be deposited with the six-

nation agency. The deposits would also be tied to an index of export commodities.

The six nations would then lend out these deposits as needed to cover the huge payments deficits confronting themselves and the rest of the world.

A special feature would meet the needs of the developing nations. The six-nation agency would charge a small levy on each barrel of oil it sells. This fund would be distributed to India and others either as an outright gift or as a loan at very low interest rates.

The oil producers would be persuaded to take in cash only the \$15 billion or so they now want to buy goods and to increase their cash reserves. The rest would be deposited with the six-

nation agency. The deposits would also be tied to an index of export commodities.

The six nations would then lend out these deposits as needed to cover the huge payments deficits confronting themselves and the rest of the world.

A special feature would meet the needs of the developing nations. The six-nation agency would charge a small levy on each barrel of oil it sells. This fund would be distributed to India and others either as an outright gift or as a loan at very low interest rates.

The oil producers would be persuaded to take in cash only the \$15 billion or so they now want to buy goods and to increase their cash reserves. The rest would be deposited with the six-

nation agency. The deposits would also be tied to an index of export commodities.

The six nations would then lend out these deposits as needed to cover the huge payments deficits confronting themselves and the rest of the world.

A special feature would meet the needs of the developing nations. The six-nation agency would charge a small levy on each barrel of oil it sells. This fund would be distributed to India and others either as an outright gift or as a loan at very low interest rates.

The oil producers would be persuaded to take in cash only the \$15 billion or so they now want to buy goods and to increase their cash reserves. The rest would be deposited with the six-

nation agency. The deposits would also be tied to an index of export commodities.

The six nations would then lend out these deposits as needed to cover the huge payments deficits confronting themselves and the rest of the world.

A special feature would meet the needs of the developing nations. The six-nation agency would charge a small levy on each barrel of oil it sells. This fund would be distributed to India and others either as an outright gift or as a loan at very low interest rates.

The oil producers would be persuaded to take in cash only the \$15 billion or so they now want to buy goods and to increase their cash reserves. The rest would be deposited with the six-

nation agency. The deposits would also be tied to an index of export commodities.

The six nations would then lend out these deposits as needed to cover the huge payments deficits confronting themselves and the rest of the world.

example, the six bought oil at 20 a barrel and the goods that oil producers buy rose 10 percent, the oil price would then rise automatically to \$11.

-1974- Stocks and Bonds						-1974- Stocks and Bonds					
High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	100s
100	20	10	10	10	10	100	20	10	10	10	10

هكذا اعتدلت

Date		Time		High		Low		Last		Net		-107-		Stocks and		Sis.		New		
Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				

[illegible]

Clear progress
in production, sales and earnings characterized the fiscal year 1972/73: 13.9 million tons of crude steel, 11.9 billion DM external sales. After two difficult prior years, a consolidated profit of 101.6 million DM could be realized after appropriating 67.3 million DM to the free reserves. The annual shareholders' meeting resolved on April 19, 1974 to distribute a dividend of 5 DM per share of 50 DM par value.

The international demand for steel
presently continues to be brisk despite a slowdown in the overall economic growth at home and abroad. The steel sector of the Thyssen Group shows therefore a favourable development also in the current fiscal year.

The takeover of Rheinstahl
has been carried out. With a strong partner, this new member of the Group will be in a position to implement further structural improvements. At the same time, the Thyssen Group has now a broader basis on which to operate. A close technological-economic cooperation of the specialized divisions has been initiated.


The foreign activities
in Europe and overseas are taking shape. The first construction stage of our Brazilian participation COSIGUA has been completed. The steelmaking plant SOLMER on the French coast has gone into production.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 1973			
(Summary)			
in millions of DM			
ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Invested capital		Share capital and reserves	2,176.8
Gross fixed assets	10,845.3	Provisions	2,205.3
Depreciation	7,435.3	Financial liabilities	2,449.1
Net fixed assets	3,410.5	Current liabilities	
Financial assets	1,158.6	(including dividend)	1,790.2
	4,569.1		
Current assets	4,052.3		
Total assets	8,621.4	Total liabilities	8,621.4

Total assets	8,621.4	Total liabilities	8,621.4
--------------	---------	-------------------	---------

Detailed information on 1972/73 is contained in the annual report which, together with the brochure "The Thyssen Group 1972/73", is available upon request. We shall report on the ATH annual shareholders' meeting and the present state of business in our series "Thyssen aktuell".

The complete annual financial statements of the company will shortly be published in the "Eundesanzeiger".



AUGUST THYSSEN-HÜTTE AG DUISBURG-HAMBORN

هذه هي احدى القل

Successful Mastery of a Year fraught with Difficulties ...International Operations particularly Fruitful

The Commerzbank Group is one of the biggest banking concerns in West Germany with more than 825 branches covering the Country, and some 18,000 staff serving around 2.4 million customers holding approximately 3.6 million accounts.

The consolidated balance sheet total increased during 1973 by 23%:

	1973 DM millions
Capital and Reserves	1,279
Deposits	30,920
Lending	26,399
Total Assets	39,098

Commerzbank's development during 1973 was adversely affected by the extremely tough anti-inflationary measures taken by both the German Federal Government and the Bundesbank. Nonetheless, 1973 saw the further steady realisation on all fronts of Commerzbank's international expansion.

International Activities

Among the milestones for 1973 were the establishment of the London branch, and the foundation in Amsterdam of the Europartners Bank (Nederland) N.V. Additional representative offices were opened in Lima and, at the beginning of 1974, in Tehran.

All in all, Commerzbank's international activities in 1973 contributed about one quarter of total earnings. In addition to foreign branch offices in New York - where Commerzbank has completed another successful year of business - and London, the progress of the Bank's Luxembourg subsidiary Commerzbank International S.A. was also very gratifying.

The Europartners Group linking Commerzbank with Banco di Roma

and Crédit Lyonnais, has been broadened to include Banco Hispano Americano. The heart of this European-wide network is the "TransCredito" system serving the interests of customers of member banks.

A Word on Shareholding

Commerzbank numbers more than 100,000 shareholders drawn from all walks of life. More than two thirds of the staff hold, at the same time, shares in the Bank.

Foreign shareholders are also welcome: The more investment activities spread abroad, the more natural it seems to promote an international spread of share ownership. Commerzbank's shares are now regularly traded on no less than eleven foreign exchanges, providing support in good measure for the contention that Commerzbank is really international. Following London (1962), Paris (1971) and Vienna (1972), the Bank's shares were introduced during 1973 in Brussels, Antwerp, Zürich, Geneva, Basle, Berne and Lausanne and, early in 1974, in Luxembourg. In every instance Commerzbank was the first German bank to receive a quotation.

Well Equipped Administratively and Financially

The beginning of 1974 found Commerzbank well equipped for further expansion. To assure maximum manoeuvrability in the months ahead the AGM again provided an approved capital increase of DM 100 million, adequate to back even a surprise upturn in credit demand.

The AGM, held in Frankfurt on 3rd May 1974, also approved an unchanged dividend of DM 8.50 per nominal DM 50.- share, payable out of the year's net profit of DM 79.6 million.

Lichtenberg views Future with growing Confidence

Reviewing the economic situation Paul Lichtenberg, Board spokesman, underlined his growing confidence in Germany's ability to keep inflation under the critical 10% level, and to control the problem of prices more successfully than most other industrial countries. However, the maintenance of both full employment and deflationary policies is made more difficult by the extreme and unprecedented imbalance in the German economy between foreign and domestic demand. The capital market continues to give ground for concern, although the strength of the D-Mark and relatively stable economic conditions should once again encourage foreign investment in German bonds.

The Bank's Role in Modern Society

Both management and staff of Commerzbank are aware that success, far from being merely a question of financial gain, is largely a matter of partnership over generations with trust as the common denominator.

Against the standard generalization that "Money is Power" Commerzbank represents the standpoint "Trust is Power". Only trust between the staff and their customers can ensure that Commerzbank remains really integrated in the economic system. Trust, however, can be withdrawn at any time - here lies the guarantee against any misuse of power.

For your copy of the abridged annual report 1973 and all further information, write to:
Commerzbank A.G.,
Economic Intelligence and PR Dept.,
D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1,
Postfach 2534, Germany.

COMMERZBANK



COMMERZBANK

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 4	Pass	2 6
Pass	3 4	Pass	4 4
Pass	4 N.T.	Pass	5 0
Pass	5 4	Pass	Pass

What led this heart test.

Observer

Equal Editing Time

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—After editing the Watergate tapes to its own satisfaction, the White House now says they prove that John Dean cannot be believed. The



Baker

Talk, of course, would also be unfair. If the evidence is going to be used to prove a case, then all the parties who might be damaged—and not just the White House, not just Dean—should have equal editing rights.

Mitchell, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Colson, Hunt, Magruder, Strachan—the whole bunch, all of whom are damaged in various ways by the White House edition—should be given a chance to go over the tapes and edit them according to what they believe Congress needs to know in order to have all the evidence.

We can only guess what various men would omit. Would Ehrlichman, for example, elect to write in "unintelligible" when transcribing the passage in which he calls John Mitchell "the big enchilada" who, if thrown to the wolves, might satisfy appetites for a large-size victim and take the pressure off the White House?

Mitchell, in the same spirit, might find it equally discreet to substitute "unintelligible" for those passages in which the President tells Haldeman and Ehrlichman that Mitchell "hates" William Rogers, the former secretary of state.

And what about Dean? There is that passage in which the President tells him to compile a list of people they can "get," people who are now asking for it, and who are now "going to get it," since the President has finally decided to use his power against them. "What an exciting prospect!" is Dean's reply. Surely, Dean would like to edit that and phraseology piece of boyish gyp-hoaxing down to an "unintelligible."

Fair is fair. If the White House is to have the right to edit, then

so should everybody else. Otherwise, justice will not be served. One immediate advantage to the public will be a vast reduction in the amount of transcript it must wade through to obtain what the President calls all information necessary to reach a judgment.

With just the White House edition, which we now have, the public faces at least six months of almost continuous reading. However, after each of the men involved has edited the things to his own taste, it would probably shrink down to a document of no more than a few hundred words.

It would probably read something like this:

P. Oh, hello. Sit down. (Unintelligible.)

E. That's right. (Unintelligible) was just a messenger.

H. No, he wasn't at the (unintelligible).

E. Unintelligible when he talked to me.

P. I can't (unintelligible) Mitchell and (unintelligible) told Bob. Look, we've got to (unintelligible).

E. Every time we meet on this there seems to be a brass band playing on the White House lawn.

(Deletion of material not related to presidential action.)

E. Unintelligible.

H. Colson thought (unintelligible) and phoned (unintelligible) and said (unintelligible).

P. Incredible. (Expletive deleted.)

H. (Unintelligible.)

(White House steward enters.)

P. I will have some consommé, please.

E. Me, too.

(Deletion of material not related to presidential action.)

E. I wonder if (unintelligible) we ought to (unintelligible) on this (unintelligible).

P. How's that?

H. What's wrong in the White House kitchen? This consommé is always (unintelligible).

This version edited by everybody would make it much easier for the Congress and the courts to determine that nobody had done anything wrong. The present version edited by the White House offers such absolute only to the President, quite naturally.

Crying Wolf to a 'Deaf' Correspondent

By Waverley Root

PARIS, May 7 (UPI)—Thirty-four years ago (May 9-10, 1940) the least perceptive journalist in France, or possibly in the world, was a Mutual Broadcasting System correspondent named Waverley Root. My broadcasts had been cut down to one a week and even at that I sometimes had trouble scraping up enough news to make a good story, for the phony war had been going on for several months, unbroken by any interesting activity except, a month earlier, the invasion of Denmark and Norway.

This was off my beat, but it struck home: I shot out from under me overnight what had become my principal job—I had been for eight years the Paris correspondent of the Copenhagen Politiken, then the largest paper in Scandinavia. The silver lining of this dark cloud was that I now seemed to have time, between weekly broadcasts, to head south and spend a few days with my wife and daughter, whom I had bundled out of Paris a few days before war was declared and who were living in Cannes.

Unfortunately, when I arrived at the Ministry of Posts each week for my broadcast, I invariably found it humming with rumors about the troops of one country or another massing on its borders, and a prospect that all hell would break out on the morrow. Each week I canceled my plans to leave Paris.

On the night of May 9, the grapevine was that the Dutch Army had mobilized along the frontier with Germany, but I had been had too often to bite this time. Short of personal assurances from Queen Wilhelmina, my broadcast finished. I climbed into my 11-hp Citroën and headed south via the Place de la Concorde, which I had to cross to reach my apartment and pick up my typewriter and luggage, which included a comely young woman named Gertrude, whom I was taking along for company.

A policeman flagged me down at the entrance to the Place and I reached for my papers, an automatic gesture in those days. He waved them aside. "Be careful going through the Place de la Concorde," he said. "It's full of garbage trucks." "What in the world for?" I asked. "To keep planes from landing on it," he said. This should have been a signal to cancel my plans once more, but I ignored it. I had harkened to the cry of wolf too often. I salomoned through the garbage trucks, which were scattered haphazardly all over the square, picked up Gertrude and the other impedimenta, and we were off.

It was a little before 4 a.m. My idea had been to make Cannes nonstop, but fatigue caught up with me at Vienne, so we stopped at a hotel on the main square and succeeded in winning two rooms from a reluctant hotel clerk who saw no reason why a pair of normally constituted young people would want more than one.

We were not destined to get much sleep. I was awakened by distant booming and went to the window to see what was happening. A fire engine was standing in the square across from the hotel. A small group of people beside it were staring toward Lyons. The booming in the distance meant nothing to me, for I had never heard bombs drop before.

Only later did I learn that I had been within hearing distance of the first German bombing of France outside of the zone of military operations proper—that of the Bron airfield at Lyons.

Although I still lacked word from Queen Wilhelmina, I had now been given a rather sharp hint that something was up, but I proved incapable of translating it.

The night before, to kill time while waiting for the hour of my broadcast, I had been playing chess in the Café de Flore with Tristan Tzara, the founder of dada. He had spoken eloquently to me of a restaurant called La Mère Germaine at Châteaufort, d'après La Mère Germaine, a real person, not a trademark, covered our whole table with a colorful collection of hors d'œuvre, each more mouth-watering than the other, and I must have turned on like a light; for months Paris restaurants had been obeying the wartime restrictions that limited the number of appetizers in hors d'œuvre variétés to four.

The meal had been served outdoors, on a sort of platform overlooking miles of serried vineyards dressed in the light green of

spring. The sun was bright, the day warm, and in the distance, its outlines shimmering in a heat haze, the solid tower of the Palace of the Popes rose from its rock in Avignon. Replete with the peace of good food and drink (it was then that I learned for the first time that while Châteaufort-du-Pape exists), I exclaimed, "It's not possible that this country is at war!" We then drove into Avignon, where a newsboy thrust into the car a paper whose black headline shouted: "GERMANS INVADE NORTHERN FRANCE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM."

I was now "in blood" stepped in so far that... returning were as tedious as go o'er, or, more prosaically, too far from my base to head back for the Ministry of Posts in Paris; there was a nearer microphone at Aix-en-Provence. I do not know the fastest speed the pre-war Citroën 11 could make, but we went faster. At one moment, roaring down a hill on one of those narrow blacktop national roads which sank so unobtrusively into the Provencal countryside, since replaced by hideous broad concrete highways designed to propel you through the once lovely landscape too fast to set it (just as well, since these eyecore arteries have destroyed its beauty anyway), the two halves of the hood, torn loose by the rushing wind, rose flapping into the air like the wings of some monstrous black bird, cutting off my vision. As she felt the car slowing to a stop, Gertrude opened her eyes. I secured the hood and took off again; she quickly shut them once more and kept them shut until I had to slow down to enter Aix.

It was far too early for me to broadcast from Aix, so I telephoned from the radio station there to the ministry in Paris and asked that Nice be instructed to ready a microphone for me for a 3:15 a.m. broadcast. I also filed a cable to MBS in New York to warn them to listen for it. We took off again, not quite so fast this time, for there was now less hurry.

It was after dark when we reached the famous Esterel road which snakes its way through the forests of the Moutons de la Moire. I had driven the Esterel before, but not in a blackout with no light except that which pierced the six pinholes drilled through the black tin cups which covered the headlights, giving just enough illumination to show how dark it was. A thick fog now joined us. I remembered that there was a precipitous drop on one side of the road, so I hugged the other, as closely as I could tell where it was in the murk, thoughtlessly explaining why to Gertrude, who promptly closed her eyes again.

At 3:30 I was sitting before the mike in Nice, calling New York and getting no answer. I persevered for something like two hours, during which time nobody proved able to hear me, though at one moment I picked up Mutual's correspondent at the front talking to Mutual. I was happy to know that someone was getting through, but it was frustrating to be helplessly gagged. I again cabled New York announcing a broadcast for the following night, and the same process was repeated. I didn't dare leave my mike, dumb though it was, to start back for Paris, for fear of being caught footed far off base again, so I spent five days in this futile occupation.

On the sixth, a brace of security police officers called on me at my wife's villa. Throwing my cables to New York accusingly down before me, they demanded, "Monsieur, how do you explain this?" I explained: "RECORDCASTING 120815 4723Z" meant that it would be on the air May 12 at 3:15 a.m., using a wavelength of 47.25 meters (any radio buffs who find this last figure strange are hereby informed that I have concocted it at random, having forgotten wavelengths completely). The officers were clearly disappointed. They had flared cipher and expected to uncover a spy, an excellent means of securing promotion.

The immediate crisis had passed, and I now dared to take the time to drive back to Paris. We covered the Esterel in daylight and I discovered with a certain feeling of shock that I had remembered its drops on the wrong side of the road; I must have been speeding over it a good deal of the time with the other half of my offside tires resting on nothing. I did not mention this to Gertrude.

'Peasants' in the Poste PEOPLE: And Italy's Referendum

The poster, pasted up all over Rome, shows a young couple in peasant clothes and says that farmers will vote for repeal of Italy's divorce law in the national referendum Sunday.

But the couple in the picture, Sergio Panzeri and Santina Silvestri, have asked the courts to take the posters down. Because:

- They never authorized the use of the picture in the poster.
- They are not married. In fact, since the picture was taken, they married different persons.
- They are not farmers.
- They plan to vote in favor of divorce.

The picture, they say, was taken during a photo contest 18 years ago.

It has been 109 years since Dr. Samuel Mudd was convicted of conspiracy for helping to break John Wilkes Booth's broken leg, suffered when Booth leapt from the presidential box of Ford's Theater after assassinating Abraham Lincoln. But Mudd's grandson, Dr. Richard Mudd of Saginaw, Mich., is still pursuing a campaign to get his ancestor's conviction overturned. Convinced that Mudd was apparently unaware of the shooting of Lincoln at the time he treated Booth, the Florida legislature has approved a resolution asking that Samuel Mudd, who was tried by a military tribunal, be declared innocent. A similar resolution had been passed earlier by the Maryland legislature. The Mudd resolution was sponsored in the Florida House by State Rep. Richard Mudd, himself a physician, who said, "I believe this is clearly a case of a man and his descendants being hurt by judicial misconception."

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

One of the quintuplets in Nancy France, 26, wife of a construction foreman, has the outlook for the other is uncertain, doctors said. day.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., a member of the Watergate committee, has a house from one of the mittens' key witnesses, a presidential aide John Dean. A spokesman for Weicker said the senator paid \$1 for the house, including \$15,000 for furnishings. The house is on the Potomac River in front of Alexandria, Va., and Washington.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION at our office nearest you

ANNOUNCEMENTS
OPEN FORUM should President Nixon be impeached? Tomorrow, Friday, May 10, 8 p.m., American School, London Rd., 50-52 Wood. Larry Adair, Ronald Drexler, other noted speakers. Admission free.

SPRING CLEANING, L.N. are cleaning, painting, wallpapering, etc. Call: 22-20-30.

WOMEN: 3:30 p.m. - Sat. 5 p.m. American Church, 68 Quai d'Orsay.

PERSONALS
DARLING, you two received greatest pleasure. Recent visits and at our month. Love always, J.

RENAME BAGNISKI - Welcome to my home. First of many trips. Joiner and friend Sharon Allison.

DEAREST, received yours of 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1974.

SERVICES
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 10 Via della Mercede 00187 Rome. Tel. 678-44-66.

LEBANON: Mr. Rafic G. Shaker, 1000 Baitoun, Beirut. Tel. 87-11-11.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. T. van der Brink, 12100, 12101, 12102, 12103, 12104, 12105, 12106, 12107, 12108, 12109, 12110, 12111, 12112, 12113, 12114, 12115, 12116, 12117, 12118, 12119, 12120, 12121, 12122, 12123, 12124, 12125, 12126, 12127, 12128, 12129, 12130, 12131, 12132, 12133, 12134, 12135, 12136, 12137, 12138, 12139, 12140, 12141, 12142, 12143, 12144, 12145, 12146, 12147, 12148, 12149, 12150, 12151, 12152, 12153, 12154, 12155, 12156, 12157, 12158, 12159, 12160, 12161, 12162, 12163, 12164, 12165, 12166, 12167, 12168, 12169, 12170, 12171, 12172, 12173, 12174, 12175, 12176, 12177, 12178, 12179, 12180, 12181, 12182, 12183, 12184, 12185, 12186, 12187, 12188, 12189, 12190, 12191, 12192, 12193, 12194, 12195, 12196, 12197, 12198, 12199, 12200, 12201, 12202, 12203, 12204, 12205, 12206, 12207, 12208, 12209, 12210, 12211, 12212, 12213, 12214, 12215, 12216, 12217, 12218, 12219, 12220, 12221, 12222, 12223, 12224, 12225, 12226, 12227, 12228, 12229, 12230, 12231, 12232, 12233, 12234, 12235, 12236, 12237, 12238, 12239, 12240, 12241, 12242, 12243, 12244, 12245, 12246, 12247, 12248, 12249, 12250, 12251, 12252, 12253, 12254, 12255, 12256, 12257, 12258, 12259, 12260, 12261, 12262, 12263, 12264, 12265, 12266, 12267, 12268, 12269, 12270, 12271, 12272, 12273, 12274, 12275, 12276, 12277, 12278, 12279, 12280, 12281, 12282, 12283, 12284, 12285, 12286, 12287, 12288, 12289, 12290, 12291, 12292, 12293, 12294, 12295, 12296, 12297, 12298, 12299, 12300, 12301, 12302, 12303, 12304, 12305, 12306, 12307, 12308, 12309, 12310, 12311, 12312, 12313, 12314, 12315, 12316, 12317, 12318, 12319, 12320, 12321, 12322, 12323, 12324, 12325, 12326, 12327, 12328, 12329, 12330, 12331, 12332, 12333, 12334, 12335, 12336, 12337, 12338, 12339, 12340, 12341, 12342, 12343, 12344, 12345, 12346, 12347, 12348, 12349, 12350, 12351, 12352, 12353, 12354, 12355, 12356, 12357, 12358, 12359, 12360, 12361, 12362, 12363, 12364, 12365, 12366, 12367, 12368, 12369, 12370, 12371, 12372, 12373, 12374, 12375, 12376, 12377, 12378, 12379, 12380, 12381, 12382, 12383, 12384, 12385, 12386, 12387, 12388, 12389, 12390, 12391, 12392, 12393, 12394, 12395, 12396, 12397, 12398, 12399, 12400, 12401, 12402, 12403, 12404, 12405, 12406, 12407, 12408, 12409, 12410, 12411, 12412, 12413, 12414, 12415, 12416, 12417, 12418, 12419, 12420, 12421, 12422, 12423, 12424, 12425, 12426, 12427, 12428, 12429, 12430, 12431, 12432, 12433, 12434, 12435, 12436, 12437, 12438, 12439, 12440, 12441, 12442, 12443, 12444, 12445, 12446, 12447, 12448, 12449, 12450, 12451, 12452, 12453, 12454, 12455, 12456, 12457, 12458, 12459, 12460, 12461, 12462, 12463, 12464, 12465, 12466, 12467, 12468, 12469, 12470, 12471, 12472, 12473, 12474, 12475, 12476, 12477, 12478, 12479, 12480, 12481, 12482, 12483, 12484, 12485, 12486, 12487, 12488, 12489, 12490, 12491, 12492, 12493, 12494, 12495, 12496, 12497, 12498, 12499, 12500, 12501, 12502, 12503, 12504, 12505, 12506, 12507, 12508, 12509, 12510, 12511, 12512, 12513, 12514, 12515, 12516, 12517, 12518, 12519, 12520, 12521, 12522, 12523, 12524, 12525, 12526, 12527, 12528, 12529, 12530, 12531, 12532, 12533, 12534, 12535, 12536, 12537, 12538, 12539, 12540, 12541, 12542, 12543, 12544, 12545, 12546, 12547, 12548, 12549, 12550, 12551, 12552, 12553, 12554, 12555, 12556, 12557, 12558, 12559, 12560, 12561, 12562, 12563, 12564, 12565, 12566, 12567, 12568, 12569, 12570, 12571, 12572, 12573, 12574, 12575, 12576, 12577, 12578, 12579, 12580, 12581, 12582, 12583, 12584, 12585, 12586, 12587, 12588, 12589, 12590, 12591, 12592, 12593, 12594, 12595, 12596, 12597, 12598, 12599, 12600, 12601, 12602, 12603, 12604, 12605, 12606,